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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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## DRY DEMOCRAT PREPARING TO WAGE ACTIVE CAMPAIGN TO DEFEAT HIRAM JOHNSON

**Successful California Farmer Long Identified With Prohibition Cause—Senator, Called On to Declare Attitude, Maintains Habitual Silence**

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20 (Special)—William Jackson Pearson, Democratic nominee for United States Senator, has opened an active campaign against Hiram Johnson, Republican incumbent. Mr. Pearson is a dry leader in the nation-wide battle to uphold and enforce the Volstead law. On the state issue of carrying the Wright Enforcement Act at the polls next November, in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor representative, he said:

"I am going to vote for the Wright Enforcement Act. I believe in it, absolutely. I am going to stand by it side by side with the power of the Federal Government, in enforcing the provisions of the Volstead Act. But I am not urging the Wright Act as a campaign issue, because it is a state question, and I am running for a national office. It is for the voters of California to decide on the Wright measure."

### WILL UPHOLD LAW

Regarding the wet and dry question, nationally: The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution is now the highest law of the land. As a servant of the people and a sworn officer of the Government, if elected, I will uphold the law.

I will not vote for a measure designed or intended to weaken or nullify the structure of the enforcement act now known as the Volstead law. I trust that the men and women of California, before indicating their choice by ballot, will find out where Hiram Johnson stands in this matter.

I have been in touch with the nomination for the United States Senator for California. The people of this State have the right to know where I stand on all matters affecting the laws of the land. I am just a plain farmer, and want to tell them in my own homely way.

Mr. Pearson has had an unusual career. He is a successful farmer, a rice grower, and fruit grower. He has been a big miner in Mexico, and now is owner of office buildings in Los Angeles.

He is a direct descendant of the Jacksons of Tennessee. When boy he ran away from the home farm at Chapel Hill, Marshall County, Tenn., went to Birmingham, Ala., and worked at odd jobs until he had saved enough to open a little store of his own.

A young man Mr. Pearson went to Texas. He worked as cowboy and farmer, but his business training soon enabled him to become the owner of a small ranch, which grew rapidly under his management.

### Experience in Mexico

While retaining his big Texas property, he went to Mexico and developed a valuable mining claim; and built up large interests. The revolution forced abandonment of his property, and 12 years ago he came to California. The Pearson ranch at Willows, Glenn County, is one of the State's famous farms. He saw the possibilities of rice culture, and was a pioneer of that now important industry in the Sacramento Valley. His holdings in the California and Texas oil fields also are large.

In politics he was an organizer and first president of the Democratic Club of California, and chairman for the Pacific coast of the Democratic National Committee in 1920. He has never sought public office. He agreed to stand for the Democratic nomination for Senator after the State control committee had unanimously recommended that he be urged to become a candidate.

Mr. Pearson's platform will include as one of its chief planks federal credits for farmers. As a life-long farmer he says he knows the real need of the man on the soil for the proper credit at the right times to finance his crops. If elected, he said he

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## WET AND DRY CANDIDATES SPLIT NEW YORK PRIMARIES

**Wet Mayor of Amsterdam Among Defeated Aspirants—Few Hearst Delegates Successful**

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 20—Honors appeared about evenly divided today in the congressional contests upstate in the primaries yesterday where the prohibition enforcement issue was raised.

In three districts candidates supported by the allied "dry" organizations were defeated, while in two they were victorious. In another case where the "wet" and "dry" issue was raised the result was in doubt today.

Among the defeated candidates opposed by the "dry" was Mayor Theron Akin of Amsterdam.

H. Westlake Coons, who was supported by the enforcement element in the Republican primaries in the twenty-seventh congressional district, was defeated by Representative Clarence McGregor.

In the 37th Congressional, where Gable H. Stalker was supported by the allied dry forces, the latest returns showed he and Representative Lewis Henry were leading in the contest, while Milo Shanks and Frank C. Platt, two others also seeking the Republican nomination, were trailing.

Most of the candidates for delegate to the Democratic State Convention who were pledged to vote for W. R. Hearst for Governor were defeated in the primary. In Albany County where Patrick E. McCabe, former Democratic leader, backed the Hearst delegates, they were defeated by 20 to 1.

In Erie County (Buffalo) four Hearst delegates, supported by W. J. Conners, were elected, but 34 of the 38 delegates are classed as followers of W. H. Fitzpatrick, county chairman, and they have declared for Alfred E. Smith for the gubernatorial nomination.

In no other counties was an attempt made to elect Hearst delegates. The organization delegates in Albany County are pledged to the candidacy for Governor of former Representative Stephen W. Dempsey in the Fortieth Congressional District, which includes Niagara and part of Erie County.

Mayor Theron Akin of Amsterdam, who was opposed by the dry forces in his contest for the Republican nom-



## BELGIUM ACCEPTS GERMANY'S OFFER OF DEBT PAYMENT

Government Expresses Willingness to Discount Bonds—Secrecy in Berlin

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20—The German Government has made known to Belgium that it is prepared to give guaranteed treasury bonds in payment of its reparations claims, payable monthly from Jan. 15 to June 15, 1923, to the amount of 2,700,000 gold marks. The Belgian Government has declared itself satisfied with the guarantees given, and is prepared to discount the bonds.

This successful outcome of the weeks of deliberations of the Reparation Commission, and the more or less intimate conversations between private financiers representative of Germany and Great Britain, culminated in a meeting between Rudolph Havestadt, president of the Reichsbank in Berlin, and officials of the Bank of England, which took place last Saturday.

It is now believed that the conference which has already been proposed will be held in Brussels early in November, when the matter of German payment of reparations and the entire question of inter-allied debts will be dealt with.

German Official Circles Believe Crisis Passed

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Sept. 20—The Wirth Government is guarding with the utmost secrecy the text of the Havestadt arrangement in London for the guarantee of German Treasury bonds to meet the Belgian priority claims of reparation. Even persons who were inclined to give out vague information on Monday night have been silenced, and no authoritative statement or details of the arrangement were to be had here last night or this morning. It was said that anything given out for publication must come from the Bank of England.

At the same time it was said that the Belgian Prime Minister had advised the German Chargé d'Affaires in Brussels that the arrangement was satisfactory to Belgium, which can only be taken as an indication that a new proposal has been made to the Belgians. The consensus of opinion

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

SEPTEMBER 20, 1922

General

Anglo-French Solidarity Aim of Paris Conference.....1  
President Expects Senate to Sustain Bonus Veto.....1  
Bolivian-Chilean Dispute Acute.....1  
Belgium Accepts Germany's Offer.....1  
Critical Situation Arises in Changchun.....2  
D. Wirth Looks to America for Aid.....2  
Soviet Paper Criticizes America.....2  
Punjab Legislature on Amalgamation.....2  
Brisbane Citizens Plan City's Expansion.....5  
The Tangier Problem.....5  
Court Upholds Seizure on High Seas.....6  
British Feminist to Lecture at Exhibit.....6  
World of Women Show at Exhibit.....6  
Anglo-French Friction Talk.....7  
Rome Has "To Let" Signs.....7

Financial

Tariff Enactment Makes Firm Wool Market.....9  
Ward M. Burgess—Portrait.....9  
Paragon Biscuit in Vienna.....9  
Rise in Zinc Shines Due to Metal Demand.....9  
Stock Market Trend Upward.....10  
Stock Market Quotations.....10  
Big Business Being Done in Cloth.....11  
Atchison Common Stock Out of Rut.....11  
Foreign Debt Problem Still a Puzzle.....11

Sporting

Schefer Wants to Meet Hagenächer.....12  
Grenbrier Links Severe Test.....12  
East vs. West at Tennis.....12  
Mayflower Case Discussed.....12  
Taurus Leads Star Class Yachts.....13  
Ladies' Canadian Closed Golf.....13

Features

Bolivia, Probable Center of South American Development.....5  
American Development.....5  
Canadian Film Review Article.....7  
Book Reviews and Literary News.....16  
The Home Forum.....17  
True Education.....18  
Editorials .....18

## ANGORA ASSEMBLY AUTHORIZES KEMAL TO CONTINUE WAR

**Conflict to Go On Till All Conditions Named in National Pact Have Been Achieved—Dicatorship of Nationalist Leader Extended**

## ALLIED POWERS TO CALL PEACE CONFERENCE OF EIGHT NATIONS

**France Understood to Have Warned the Ottoman Government of Inadvisability of Hostilities in Neutral Zone—Britain Unyielding on Straits Protection**

PARIS, Sept. 20 (By The Associated Press)—The allied conferees on the Near Eastern situation decided late today to call a peace conference of eight nations interested in a settlement to determine the terms of peace. This conference will meet probably within two or three weeks.

The conference, it was announced, will consist of representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Japan, Rumania and Jugoslavia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 20 (By The Associated Press)—The Turkish Nationalist Assembly at Angora by an overwhelming majority has extended the dictatorship of Mustapha Kemal Pasha and has authorized him to continue the war until all the conditions prescribed in the national pact have been fully achieved.

Information that Kemal is preparing to launch an attack for the possession of the Dardanelles in spite of the exhortations of General F. French, High Commissioner, is causing undisguised anxiety in allied military circles in the capital.

It is not improbable that such an attack will be made before the end of the present week, it is stated, the Turks taking advantage of the fact that the British have not yet concentrated all their forces.

The British, however, are declared to be determined to hold the Straits at all cost, regardless of how formidable the Kemalist forces may be, and regardless also of whether France and Italy participate in the defense.

It is understood here that the French Cabinet warned the Angora Government of the inadvisability of an assault on the neutral zone, but the Nationalists are believed to have repudiated that the proposed attack is in the nature of a defensive and protective movement in view of Great Britain's military preparations in support of her alleged policy of depriving Turkey of Thrace.

The American torpedo boat destroyer Simpson has arrived here, bringing more American eyewitnesses of the Smyrna fire. All agree that the flames originated in the Armenian quarter of the city and assert that the evidence strongly indicates that the Turks wilfully started the fire.

The Americans declare the Kemalists would not have dreamed of destroying the whole city, for the possession of which they had spent years of toil, unnumbered lives and much money, but it was palpable, they aver, that the Turks were bent upon wreaking vengeance on the Armenians for their alleged participation in the events of 1919, which led to the loss of many Turks.

American sailors on patrol duty declared they saw Turkish soldiers setting houses afire and applying torches to heaps of rubbish in the streets.

American Colonists Showed Great Heroism in Smyrna Catastrophe

ATHENS, Sept. 20 (By The Associated Press)—"During my consulship at Salonika, I was bombed by Bulgars and Germans and during my official career I have had many rough experiences with submarines and fire, but never in my life have I seen anything like the Smyrna catastrophe," is the manner in which George Horton, the American Consul-General at Smyrna, in his first remarks of the disaster summed up to the Associated Press his experiences in Asia Minor.

Mr. Horton explained that his official position prevented his commenting on the incidents in Smyrna, but said it was his duty to speak of the splendid heroism and self-sacrifice of the American colonists in Smyrna.

"When the situation became dangerous, I, in collaboration with Capt. Arthur J. Hepburn, chief of staff to Admiral Bristol, arranged for the safety of the American colony. I took over a theater in Smyrna and had it guarded by marines. I told the members of the colony to come to the theater twice daily to receive the latest bulletins on the situation. I summoned the principal members of the colony to discuss the general situation.

"Thousands of refugees, in the despairing city were absolutely hungry and destitute. Rufus W. Lane, an American engaged in Smyrna, spoke up on one occasion and said that they had not come to the meeting to look out for their own safety, but to look out for those of the starving people. Francis W. Blackley, another American, agreed in this and gave 200 Turkish pounds to start a subscription list for the refugees. Stanley W. Smith of the Standard Oil Company in Smyrna gave 500 Turkish pounds.

"We started the work of relief immediately. The American firms contributed the use of their automobiles and trucks. They never saw them again because they were completely burned up. Representative Americans, members of the Y. M. C. A. and professors of the American College organized a central committee. Within an hour, while the automobiles were still in their possession and with the Stars and Stripes flying on their

## RUSSIA FAVERS STRAITS' CONTROL UNDER NEW PLAN

Mr. Tchitcherin Would Place Authority Over Dardanelles in Hands of Joint Commission

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Sept. 20—Indications at the Soviet Embassy in Unter den Linden are that the Russian Bolshevik Government is pleased with the Turkish situation and wants to get into any fight Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader, may have with European powers. The attitude at the embassy appears to be that the Soviet Republic is willing to fight either with arms or with the weapons of diplomacy.

In an interview, late yesterday afternoon, Georgi Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister, declared that "commercial navigation of the Straits must be controlled by a mixed commission of the states whose territories border the Black Sea." Any other control, he declared, would be opposed by Russia. Mr. Tchitcherin said that while "the treaty of March 16, 1921, does not impose armed Russian assistance to the Turks unless assistance depends on circumstances."

"We shall not allow the powers to make any new decisions regarding the commercial navigation of the Straits and if any such decisions are taken we shall declare them null and void unless we participate in the making of them. Constantinople must remain Turkish and the capital of Turkey. Our liberty of action is limited by the fact that we have already agreed to a solution of the problem which cannot be changed without Turkey's consent."

Mr. Tchitcherin declared the war in the Near East was not over. "The Turks will not lay down arms till they get Constantinople," he declared.

Speaking of Soviet relations with Germany, he said: The Rapallo Treaty is not regarded by Russia as an ordinary treaty, but as a signature pointing to future developments between Russia and Germany.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS AID ASKED IN BOLIVIAN-CHILEAN DISPUTE

**Grave Difficulties Reported Regarding Revision of the Treaty of 1904—Friendly Mediation Desired**

GENEVA, Sept. 20 (By The Associated Press)—Relations between Bolivia and Chile are such that grave difficulties threaten, unless the mediation of a friendly power or the arbitration of the League of Nations can be secured. This declaration is made in a letter received by the Secretary of the League Assembly, from Alfredo Gutierrez, Bolivian delegate to the Assembly.

Bolivia has been unable to reach an understanding with Chile by direct negotiation regarding revision of the treaty of 1904, the latter declared, adding, "it is obvious that an arrangement between Bolivia and Chile presents grave difficulties unless the mediation of a friendly power or the arbitration of the League of Nations can be secured."

Dr. Gutierrez explained in the letter that "unforeseen circumstances" had prevented his attendance at this year's session of the Assembly. "In virtue of a promise made in a speech by Augustin Edwards of Chile last year," the letter says, "the Bolivian Government at once sent a mission to Santiago. The President of Chile, while maintaining a friendly attitude, made known to the Bolivian representative his opinion in the following terms:

"If it is the intention of your mission to renew before my Government proposals with the object of obtaining on a basis of law and justice a port on the Pacific it is my duty to warn you that your mission will be fruitless. But if you are the bearer of

The Persians proposition that the League send a commission to investigate the atrocities in Asia Minor and undertake the protection of the minorities in Thrace was referred today to the political committee. The Greek delegation objected to the consideration of the proposition on the ground that it was brought before the assembly by a member (Persia) on behalf of a nonmember (Turkey), which the delegation contended established a dangerous precedent.

The Greeks pointed out that an investigation of the atrocities in Asia Minor, already arranged for by the powers, was prevented only by the action of the Angora Government.

machines, they were all over the city administering relief.

Their first effort was made among Americans. Their conduct was generous and heroic, even under the greatest difficulties. We urged the American women teachers in the girls school of the Y. W. C. A. to leave Smyrna, but they refused until driven by the flames.

These brave women labored unceasingly without food and sleep. Some are still there.

The Consul-General and his wife embarked on the U. S. S. destroyer Simpson with 65 other Americans, and came to Athens. Maynard B. Barnes, Vice-Consul, remained in the devastated city with 12 other Americans who were chiefly engaged in relief work.

#### Turks Looted Smyrna Before its Destruction

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Sept. 20.—Before setting fire to the city of Smyrna, Mustapha Kemal Pasha had the stores, shops and houses looted and plundered. All the goods, stocks, merchandise and valuable furniture are now being removed and are on the highways to Angora. The estimated damage incurred by the local Christian and European merchants and others on account of this wholesale plunder amounts to £200,000,000.

The houses set on fire were sprinkled with petroleum which the Turkish incendiary squads secured from the depots of the Standard Oil Company, whose main building has also been destroyed. In many cases explosives were used for the purpose.

Besides the American consulate, all the buildings of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the American colleges, together with the French and English consulates and educational edifices, have been razed to the ground. The same fate has befallen churches of all the Christian denominations. The historic and monumental churches of St. Photini and the Armenian Cathedral are no more. Thousands of school girls have been carried off by Turkish officers and soldiers.

The rescue work is proceeding. American, Italian, French, and Greek boats are daily conveying refugees to the Greek Islands and to Greece. American relief workers are doing their best.

Barges with refugees on board have been set on fire by Turkish ruffians, so that their inmates have perished. The same fate has befallen many whose houses were burnt. The assertion that the Armenians and Greeks destroyed their own dwellings and quarters is a complete falsehood, and is a cynical Turkish maneuver to throw dust into Europe's eyes for this their most heartless method of destroying, as planned, an entire city and its inhabitants.

#### Italy Sends Contingents to Guard Constantinople

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 20.—The Italian contingents which were withdrawn from the neutral zone have been dispatched to Constantinople where they have joined the inter-allied army. The Tribuna hints at the possibility that they will be withdrawn altogether if the situation becomes more complicated.

In diplomatic circles some state that although an agreement has not yet been reached between Italy and France relative to a common policy after England's decision to defend the Straits, conversations are still proceeding with a view to the eventual participation of the French and Italian naval forces if the Turks attack the neutral zone.

Meanwhile the press continues its campaign against Italy's military intervention. The Mondo points out that intervention would have disastrous effects in the Italian African colonies where Italy's pacific policy has gained the greatest sympathy. Public opinion here is unable to understand the extent of the allied declaration for the maintenance of the freedom of the Straits, when Italy and France do not desire to join England in the military defense of the Straits. The Italian proposal to hold at the earliest opportunity a peace conference is considered the best and only way to maintain peace in the Balkans.

#### Rodosto Overcrowded With Greek Troops and Refugees

RODOSTO, Thrace, Sept. 29 (By The Associated Press)—This little town, on the north coast of the Sea of Marmara, is overcrowded with Greek troops and refugees, and is fast developing into a Communistic center. Two governments are attempting to function, one composed of Royalists and the other of followers of Eleutherios Venizelos, one-time Premier of Greece, but the Communists are continually stirring up trouble, and considerable disorder prevails.

The city has accommodations for only about 25,000 inhabitants, but there are here now approximately 20,000 Greek soldiers and 20,000 refugees. Under these conditions of congestion a deplorable lack of food and water exists.

The Communistic influence has pervaded the demobilized troops, gangs of which loot the food shops at will and terrorize the citizens. Numerous instances of the maltreatment of women are reported. There are many deserters from the Greek Army, who, after their arrival, shot their officers and paraded the streets with flaming banners.

#### Muhammadans Protest Policy of Great Britain

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19 (By The Associated Press)—At a large meeting

of Muhammadans held here a resolution was passed congratulating Mustapha Kemal Pasha on his victory over the Greeks and protesting against Great Britain's "pro-Greek" policy, which is bound to lead to serious consequences throughout the Moslem world."

Fazlulhuq, a member of the Legislature, delivered a speech in which he said if Great Britain took any part in the disintegration of Turkey she would place herself in the position of being an enemy of Islam and have to face an angered onslaught while the Moslem world was fighting the last battle of the faith.

Many similar speeches were delivered. One member of the Legislature became so abusive of the British Cabinet that some occupants of the platform left the hall.

#### American Ship Said to Have Ignored Smyrna Refugees

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The Near East Relief received a cable today from Constantinople from H. C. Jacquin of Darien, Conn., its managing director for Anatolia, asserting that the captain of the Shipping Board vessel Hog Island for Alexandria without cargo at the outbreak of the fire, refused to heed the entreaties of Americans to embark 100,000 refugees who lined the water's edge for two miles, begging to be saved.

The destroyer Lichfield, according to the message, has arrived at Constantinople with 500 Armenian orphans from Smyrna. About 6000 Christians out of 100,000 already have been evacuated. The steamship Winona has arrived at Piraeus with many employees of American institutions, and with girl orphans from the Smyrna orphanage formerly operated by the Near East Relief.

The message said that all the American women in Smyrna had been removed. Another report said that 20,000 refugees had been removed, 25,000 were still on the quays, and 55,000 were unaccounted for.

During the six days following the Turkish occupation, the cable declared thousands of Greek and Armenian men were marched through the streets to jail. Large groups were seen marching to the interior probably for deportation.

The Export Steamship Corporation, which operates the steamships Hog Island and Winona, announced today that it had received a cable saying that the Hog Island had left Smyrna for Alexandria Sunday carrying "a few refugees." The Winona took 2000 refugees to Piraeus and then proceeded to another Greek port on its way here.

#### British Naval Units on Way to Dardanelles

MALTA, Sept. 20.—Various units of the British Atlantic fleet are on their way to join the naval forces in the Dardanelles, but the authorities here are reticent as to details. It is learned, however, that a second destroyer flotilla, composed of the most modern vessels, has been ordered from England, and that the light cruisers Caledon and Carysfort are due here shortly on their way to Constantinople.

Other ships of the Atlantic fleet ordered to re-enforce the Mediterranean fleet are the light cruisers Curacoa and Ceres, and the aircraft carrier Argus. The destroyer Seraph left here yesterday for Constantinople.

#### Canadian Masons' Views

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 20.—The United States should be prepared to co-operate with great Britain in handling the Turkish situation that the peace of the world may be maintained, declared Sir John Gibson of Hamilton, Ont., at the one hundred and tenth conclave of the Supreme Council, Thirty-third Degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States.

Sir John touched upon the Turkish problem in conveying the fraternal greetings of Canadian Scottish Rite Masons to the council.

#### France Withdraws Troops

LONDON, Sept. 20 (By The Associated Press)—Official confirmation was received here today from Constantinople, stating that the French had withdrawn their troops from Chanak and that the Italians were apparently doing the same thing. The British force is remaining alone at that point.

#### League Urged to Intervene

GENEVA, Sept. 20 (By The Associated Press)—The proposal by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen that the League of Nations intervene in Asia Minor was referred today by the League Assembly to its political committee.

#### Baptists Pass Resolution

WATERVILLE, Me., Sept. 20.—At the final session of the conference of Baptist pastors of the State here yesterday, a resolution was passed, calling upon the senators and representatives of Maine in Congress to support congressional efforts to protect inhabitants of Smyrna and adjoining territory from atrocities daily committed there.

#### UNION POTTERS TO STRIKE

ESTATE LIVERPOOL, O., Sept. 20.—John T. Wood, president of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, announced last night that he would issue instructions to 7000 general ware pottery workers in Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, New York and New Jersey to quit work on the night of Sept. 30. This action was taken as a result of a referendum vote, tabulated today, by which the men rejected the proposal to renew the existing wage contract, which expires Oct. 1.

#### LUTHER LEAGUE IS GROWING

YORK, Pa., Sept. 20—Reports submitted at today's session of the fifteenth biennial convention of the Luther League of America show that 3000 members were enrolled during the year, paid to the organization, increasing the membership to 19,717.

There are 665 units of the league.

The report of Harry Hodges, general secretary, shows that \$4,576,944 was raised for local needs and benevolences during the last two years.

## BELGIUM ACCEPTS GERMANY'S OFFER OF DEBT PAYMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

here, however, is that the crisis has been passed, and the optimistic forecasts of the happy outcome of the diplomatic circles here during the seeming impasse have been fully justified.

#### Great Britain Will Meet Interest Payments When Due

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The announcement from London that Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer of England, will leave for this country Oct. 18, to conduct negotiations for the funding of the British war debt to the United States, gave rise to the belief at the Treasury yesterday that separate arrangements may be necessary to cover the installment of interest due Oct. 15, and that due Nov. 15.

The Treasury is understood to have had indirect assurances from England of that country's intention to meet the interest payments falling due in the next two months even though arrangements for funding the whole debt may not be completed in time. However, interest on the \$4,075,000 British debt has been running at 5 per cent, which would make the semi-annual installments due in October and November amount to about \$65,000,000 and \$35,000,000, respectively, while the debt commission is authorized by Congress to fund foreign obligations with interest at not less than 4½ per cent.

At the lesser rate Great Britain would owe about \$57,700,000 on interest in October and about \$28,800,000 in November, so that it was considered likely that some arrangements would be made prior to the completion of the funding agreement by which England might get a rebate if interest payments are made at 5 per cent, or might begin its interest payments at the lesser rate, which would be confirmed by the final agreement.

#### Secret of Negotiations Maintained by All Parties

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The official announcement by Germany that the Reichsbank is prepared to guarantee the six months Treasury bonds payable to Belgium between last August and the end of the year, and falling due for repayment between Feb. 15 and July 15 next year, temporarily removes one of the most pressing problems of the day from the sphere of immediate urgency, and gives a breathing space in which to discover a real final solution of the reparations difficulty.

The details of the transaction are obscure and The Christian Science Monitor representatives despite wide inquiries has been unable to get at the bottom of the matter. All that is certain is that Belgium has suddenly waived her demand for an actual deposit of gold in a Belgian bank, as security against the bonds' redemption when they fall due. Why has she done this? It is legitimate to suppose, as she insisted on adequate security for redemption before she must now be satisfied that the German Reichsbank has provided such a security.

Furthermore, although France, by its own actions, long ago jettisoned any right to complain of individual acts of hostility in the Near East, the necessity of allied unity today is so great that it must be regretted that previous communication of the views expressed was not made to the cabinets in Paris and Rome. Mr. Lloyd George undoubtedly feels that in the general European interest it is necessary that Great Britain put down her foot firmly, and vital arguments are available in support of this attitude. But the French are a highly strung, susceptible Nation, and the need for solidarity of action is so great today that it is desirable to study their psychology as deeply as that of the Turks. Allowances must also be made for the dilemma in which the French find themselves, and the mere fact that they are reaping what they have sown should have little bearing on the case.

#### EVANGELICAL UNION PROPOSED

BARRINGTON, Ill., Sept. 20.—Union of the Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical Church, a movement of the day, is expected to be consummated at the general conference of the church to be held here in October, according to E. S. Hengst, stewardship secretary of the United Evangelical church. A number of ministers in the east Pennsylvania conference, however, including Bishop W. F. Heil, are opposed to the union, Mr. Hengst stated.

#### GERMAN - RUSSIAN - TURKISH ALLIANCE DECLARED TO EXIST

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A document has just reached the Greek Legation here which is said to prove conclusively the workings of an alliance between Turkey, Russia, and Germany. The treaty is alleged to have been concluded last May. A copy of the main points has been forwarded to the Greek Legation through "an allied legation." These points are, in part, as follows:

According to Article 9 of the Treaty between Russia and Angora, which was concluded March 16, 1921, both countries, in case they make any treaties or alliances with any neighboring or other states, must notify each other beforehand, asking a mutual approval.

Article 1. The taking off of the necessary measures, and the carrying out of all military operations, shall be regu-

lated in common, after written understandings and the necessary correspondence between the three allied states. In the case that a third state should resist actively and militarily the army of Turkey, which at the present time is in Greece, or in the case that other states, either in common or independently of each other, should take military measures against Russia or Germany, the three contracting states (Russia, Germany, and Turkey) will make a common front and will defend their interests and existence in common.

The military movements and operations will be carried on according to a program agreed upon by the military representatives of the three allies.

(a) Any state wishing to enter the Triple Alliance of Russia, Germany and Turkey must be territorially contiguous to one of the Allies, and be acceptable to all three of them.

(b) The three contracting parties will agree upon a foreign policy against those who act arrogantly, in order to enslave the nations defeated in the Great War.

(c) Any state wishing to enter the Triple Alliance of Russia, Germany and Turkey must be territorially contiguous to one of the Allies, and be acceptable to all three of them.

(d) The three contracting parties are free and independent in their economic policy, which is not bound by this agreement, but nevertheless they recognize the necessity of friendly cooperation among themselves, and the need of giving priority to an ally instead of a third party.

Art. 2. The contracting states assume the obligation of not laying down the arms or their other political weapons before their national aspirations have been fully satisfied. They are also obliged to frustrate any plot and any machination tending to split the alliance through the catering to the interests of one power against the other two participants of the alliance.

#### POSTMASTERS ARE NAMED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Nominations for postmasters yesterday included James H. Butler, Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. H. Taunton, Mass., and Charles F. McKenna, Montpelier, Vt.

#### Photographer

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Send to your dealer to obtain sample

Box 107 Moore Push-Pin Co.

Wayne Junction, Pennsylvania

## Christians of Military Age Made Prisoners of War

By Special Cable

## PRESIDENT LOOKS TO SENATE AS HOUSE DEFIES BONUS VETO

(Continued from Page 1)

the House on the bills establishing a federal fact-finding coal commission having been settled in conference, that measure soon will be forwarded to the White House for the President's approval.

Under the agreement the commission membership will number seven, which is more than the Senate wanted in the first place. The first report of the commission will be required by Jan. 15, 1923, and the life of the commission is for one year from the date of enactment.

The House can complete its minor jobs easily within the next day or so and then mark time until the Senate applies the finishing touches to legislation. Although its proponents will make an outcry the Dyer anti-lynching bill is to be one of the measures that will go over until the next session.

### Text of President's Message

#### Disapproving Soldiers' Bonus

To the House of Representatives:

Herewith is returned, without approval, H. R. 10874, a bill "to provide adjusted compensation for the veterans of the World War and for other purposes."

With the avowed purpose of the bill to give expression of a nation's gratitude to those who served in its defense in the World War, I am in accord, but its provisions I do not subscribe. The United States never will cease to be grateful, it cannot and must not cease giving expression to that gratitude.

In explaining for what is called adjusted compensation Congress failed, first of all, to provide the revenue from which the bestowal is to be paid.

Moreover, it establishes the very dangerous precedent of creating a Treasury account to pay which puts a burden variously estimated between \$4,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000 upon the American people, to discharge an obligation which the Government always must pay, but to bestow a bonus which the soldiers themselves, while serving in the World War, did not expect.

It is not to be denied that the Nation has certain very binding obligations to those of its defenders who made real sacrifices in the World War, and often at great personal risk, died or deserted, so that they could not resume their places in the normal activities of life. These obligations are being gladly and generously met. Perhaps there are here and there inequitable instances of neglect but they are all unintentional, and every energy should be directed to their earliest possible correction.

#### No Complaint of Heavy Cost

In meeting this obligation, there is no complaint about the heavy cost. In the current fiscal year we are expending \$50,000,000 on hospitalization and care of sick and wounded, on compensation and vocational training for the disabled and for insurance. The figures do not include the more than \$35,000,000 in process of expenditure on hospital construction.

The estimates for the year to follow are approximately \$470,000,000, and the figures may well be more staggering. The peak in hospitalization may have passed, there is a growth in domiciliation and the discharge in full of our obligations to the diseased, disabled, or dependents who have a right to the Government's care, with insurance liability added, will probably reach a maximum of \$250,000,000.

More than 25,000 veterans are now enrolled in some of the 445 different courses in vocational training. Fifty-four thousand of them are in schools, or colleges; more than 38,000 are in industrial establishments, and a few more than 6000 are being trained in schools operated by the veterans bureau.

Approximately 19,000 have completed their courses and have employment in all cases where they desire it, and 53,000 have deferred for the present time their acceptance of training. The number eligible under the law may reach close to 400,000 and facilities will continue to be afforded, unmindful of the necessity of cost until every obligation is fulfilled.

Two hundred and seventy-six thousand patients have been hospitalized, more than 250,000 discharged and 25,678 patients are in our hospitals today.

#### Many Awarded Compensation

Four hundred and sixteen thousand awards of compensation have been made on account of death or disability and \$480,000,000 has been paid to disabled men and their dependent relatives. One hundred and seventy-five thousand disabled ex-service men are now receiving compensation along with medical and hospital care where needed and 250,000 checks go out monthly in distributing the \$30,000,000 payment on indispensible obligations.

I recite the figures to remind the Congress how generously and how properly it has opened the Treasury doors to discharge the obligations of the Nation to those to whom it indisputably owes compensation and care. Though undying gratitude is the need of every one who served, it is not to be said that material benefit is an obligation to those who emerged from the great conflict not only unharmed, but physically, mentally and spiritually richer for the great experience. If an obligation were to be admitted, it would be to charge the adjusted compensation bill with inadequacy and stinginess wholly unbearable to our Republic. Such a bestowal to be sure, while may be generous and without apology. Clearly the bill returned herewith takes cognizance of the inability of the Government wisely to bestow and says, in substance, "We do not have the cash, we do not believe in a tax levy to meet the situation, here, here is our note, you may have a credit for his worth." This is not compensation but rather a pledge by the Congress while the executive branch of the Government is left to provide for payments falling due in ever increasing amounts.

When the bill was under consideration in the House, I expressed the conviction that any grant of bonus ought to provide the means of paying it, and I was unable to suggest any plan other than that of a general sales tax. Such a plan, however, acceptable to the Congress, and the bill has been enacted without even a suggestion made of meeting the cost. Indeed, the cost is not definitely known, either for the immediate future, or in the ultimate settlement. The treasury estimates, based on what seems the most likely exercise of the options, figures the direct cost at approximately \$45,000,000 for 1923; \$225,000,000 for 1924; \$14,000,000 for 1925; \$100,000,000 for 1926, making a total of \$795,000,000 for the first four years of its operation, and a total cost in excess of \$4,000,000,000. No estimate of the large indirect cost had been made. The certificate plan sets up no reserve against the ultimate liability. The plan avoids any considerable direct

## PLAY ORGANIZERS TO DISCUSS WORK

Some 600 Delegates Expected at New Jersey Congress—Noted Speakers on List

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 20.—Some 600 men and women "who make play their work" are arriving here for the ninth convention of the Recreation Congress, which opens at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Oct. 9. To this congress will come city superintendents of recreation, playground directors, scouts, masters, camp-fire guardians, settlement workers, directors of school centers, and experts in camp craft and dramatics, representing every phase of the subject of community recreation.

**Congress Appraised One Danger**

Congress clearly appraised the danger of borrowing directly to finance a bestowal which is without obligation, and manifestly recognized the financial problems with which the Nation is confronted. Our maturing obligations, with the current fiscal year amounting to approximately \$4,000,000,000, most of which will have to be refunded. Within the next six years, more than \$10,000,000 of debt will mature and will have to be financed. These outstanding and maturing obligations are difficult enough to meet without the complication of added borrowing, and the demand for a corresponding higher interest and the adjustment to stable Government financing and the diminution of federal taxes to the defensible cost of government.

It is sometimes thoughtlessly urged that it is a simple thing for the rich Republic to add \$4,000,000,000 to its indebtedness, but the cost of the coming to the readiness of the public response to the Government's appeal for funds amid the stress of war, is to be remembered that in the war, every body was ready to give his all. Let us recall the comparatively few exceptions. Citizens of every degree of competence loaned and sacrificed, precisely in the same spirit as the men who went out for service. The war spirit impelled. To a war necessity there was but one answer, but a peace bestowal on the former service men, as though the supreme offering could be paid for with cash, is a perversion of public funds, a reversal of the policy which exalted patriotic service in the past and suggests that future defense is to be measured by compensation rather than consciousness of duty to flag and country.

**Burdens Should Be Diminished**

The pressing problem of the Government is that of diminishing our burdens, rather than adding thereto. It is the problem of the world. War infiations and war expenditures have unbalanced budgets and added to indebtedness, but the best way to relieve us under the load, we have been driving in every direction to curtail our expenditures and establish economies without impairing the essentials of governmental activities. It has been a difficult and unpopular task. It is vastly more applauded to expend than to deny. After nearly a year and a quarter of financial stringency, we have concentrated drive to reduce Government expenditure in every quarter possible, it would wipe out everything thus far accomplished to add now the proposed burden, and it would render the commitment of economy and saving so essential to our future welfare.

The financial obligations of the Government are too little heeded until we face to face with a great emergency. The diminishing income of the Government, due to the receding tides of business and attending incomes, has been overlooked momentarily, but cannot be long ignored. The latest budget figures for the current fiscal year show an excess of \$100,000,000 over \$650,000,000, and a further deficit of \$100,000,000, succeeding, even after counting upon all interest collection on foreign indebtedness which the Government is likely to receive. To add to our pledges to pay, except as necessity compels, must seem no less of governmental folly.

**Means Increased Taxation**

Inevitably it means increased taxation, which Congress was unwilling to levy for the purpose of this bill, and will not do so from the course toward economy as essential to economic activities which contributes to the common welfare. It is to be remembered that the United States played no self-seeking part in the world war and pursued an unselfish policy after the cause was won. We demanded no reparation for the cost involved, no payments out of such obligations to our soldiers could be met. We have magnified the willing outlay in behalf of those to whom we have a sacred obligation. It is essential to remember that a more than \$4,000,000,000 pledge to the able-bodied ex-service men will not diminish the later obligations which will have to be met when the younger veterans of today shall contribute to the rolls of the aged, indigent and dependent.

Special displays were made today by the printers of Pittsburgh, who sought to show by actual samples that the printing industry of this city is equipped to do just as good work as any other printing organization throughout the country. This has been an uphill battle for the master printers of Pittsburgh, on account of so much work going to other cities by reason of strikes and labor troubles that have held back the industries of this section in the past five years.

**"NEW COMMANDMENT" MAY BE ADDED BY EPISCOPAL BISHOPS**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 20 (Special)—This was a combined Chamber of Commerce and Graphic Arts Day at the Business Show at Motor Square Garden, and a special committee from the immense business organization of Pittsburgh had charge of the Chamber of Commerce booth, composed of R. J. Seaman, H. R. Mason and H. H. Jones.

This evening the first musical program will be given, when the Chamber of Commerce male chorus of 30 voices, under the leadership of Bert Mustin, will entertain with a concert. The organization is one of the finest of its kind in the city.

William H. Furey, president of the Chamber of Commerce, will deliver an address on the work the chamber is doing and plans to do for the betterment of commercial and industrial enterprise in the Pittsburgh area.

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**"NEW COMMANDMENT" MAY BE ADDED BY EPISCOPAL BISHOPS**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 20—If action taken by the house of bishops eventually is validated, the Protestant Episcopal Church will have 11 instead of 10 commandments in its prayer book. The bishops voted in general convention here to add a new commandment embracing Christ's addition to "Love one another."

It was said that this will be printed with the Ten Commandments. The text adopted is this:

"Again he said, 'A new commandment I give you, that ye love me as I have loved you, that ye also love one another.'

**MR. UNTERMYER MAY NOT AID MR. KELLER**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—Oscar E. Keller (R.), Representative from Minnesota, received yesterday a telegram

**THEATRICAL**

VANDERBILT, 8th St. Even. 8:30 Sat. & 2:30 Sun. Matinee. 8:30 Wed. & Sat. 2:30 Sun.

"The Torch-Bearers" just as good bit of reflection as there is "Ghosts" or "A Doll's House," and—oh, how beautifully it is told. —P. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

**THE ENDLESS CHAIN**

With Margaret Lawrence

KLAU Th. 45 St. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. MACDONALD WATSON "The Funniest Comedian in Town" in his Comedy of Scottish Characters.

HUNKY DORY "Capricious" —N. Y. Times.

FRAZEE West 43d St. Evenings 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. "You will enjoy this farce." —Alan Dale.

WILLIAM COURTEENAY "Her Temporary Husband" By Edw. Warren G. Harding.

from Samuel Untermyer, in which the New York lawyer said that it may be impossible for him to act as counsel for Mr. Keller in the impeachment proceedings against Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General of the United States.

The House Judiciary Committee to which had been referred Mr. Keller's resolution seeking the impeachment of Mr. Daugherty, reported today that the hearing of Mr. Daugherty should be postponed until December, and Mr. Untermyer wired to Mr. Keller yesterday that his duties as counsel for the Lockwood committee investigating housing in New York would be particularly heavy at that time.

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## AMERICAN ATTITUDE BLAMED BY SOVIET

Izvestia Asserts Geneva and The Hague Conferences Failed Through Its Action

MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (By The Associated Press)—The United States is accused of adopting a dog-in-the-manger attitude toward Russia by the newspaper Izvestia in commenting upon the reaction of the American press to the Russian refusal to receive a commission of investigation unless given a like privilege in the United States.

Folk plays, people's choruses, girls' and boys' clubs, municipal camps, swimming pools, the best and most modern kinds of playground apparatus and how to organize a city department of recreation, will consider ways and means for increasing the sum total of "free-for-all" recreation in the United States, small towns and in rural districts.

Among the speakers will be Joseph Lee, president of the Playground and Recreation Association of America; Dr. J. H. Finley, former Commissioner of Education of New York State; Robert Taft, sculptor, who will talk about "Beauty in the Home Town"; Arthur Pound, author of "The Iron Man" and Prof. George Pierce Baker of Harvard, who will discuss Community Drama.

The calling of a national Recreation Congress focuses attention on the fact that people are taking the subject of play more seriously than they did a few years ago and that a new profession has developed in a comparatively short time, the profession of organizing and directing play.

**PRINTING DISPLAY AT BUSINESS SHOW**

Graphic Arts Have Day at Pittsburgh Exposition

LONDON, Sept. 20 (By The Associated Press)—The United States is accused of adopting a dog-in-the-manger attitude toward Russia by the newspaper Izvestia in commenting upon the reaction of the American press to the Russian refusal to receive a commission of investigation unless given a like privilege in the United States.

The Izvestia takes the occasion to assert that the failure of the conferences at Geneva and The Hague was due partly to the American attitude concerning Russia. It alleges that the "American oil trust" was responsible for the break-up of the Geneva meeting by spreading reports that property previously belonging to France and Belgium had been given to England.

The United States is better acquainted with Russian affairs than any other government, says the newspaper. For this reason America should realize that the supposed negotiations on the basis of reciprocity would be useful to Soviets as well as to the United States, and that it was in this spirit that the note was sent. Consequently, it sees no occasion why the reply should be considered inimically by the American press.

## CHANGES IN POLICY OF LABOR COLLEGE

Size of Classes at Milwaukee Not to Exceed 30 Hereafter

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 20—Important changes were made in the work to be conducted by the Milwaukee Labor College when the first 10-week term starts, the second week in October.

Classes in all studies will be limited to 30 students according to William Coleman, who recently was re-elected president of the school. A more complete English department will be one of the important additions to the school's courses. It will now be possible for those who have had little or no training in English to secure a fundamental foundation in the 10-week term. Economics, both elementary and applied courses, also will be added.

In speaking of the work for the year, a member of the board of trustees said: "There will be opportunity for much discussion and individual investigation, and the courses will be of greatest assistance to those who hope to serve the labor movement in the future."

The college, which was organized a year ago, had an attendance of 233 at the close of the term, which was larger than had originally been planned. The largest enrollment was in the class on labor economics.

## AUSTRALIAN'S EXPENSE ACCOUNT

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 25—Senator Pearce attended the Washington Limitation of Armaments Conference as Australian representative. Upon his return he presented a bill of expenses amounting to approximately \$42,500. Some senators thought this was high, but the Commonwealth Treasurer, Mr. Bruce, came forward as one with experience of hotel bills in the United States and declared he could not live in a Washington hotel for \$250 a week unless one had no meals.

**SHOALS MAY BE SOLD BY SECRETARY OF WAR**

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—Contending it would be a difficult matter for the whole membership of the House to complete a negotiation for the Muscle Shoals offer which baffled the Military Affairs Committee, Harry E. Hall (R.), Representative from Iowa, offered a resolution today empowering the Secretary of War to make the best possible bargain for the Government.

Mr. Hall declared that neither Henry Ford, the Alabama Power Company nor any other concern would be prevented from purchasing the

government plant at Muscle Shoals under his resolution. Mr. Hall's proposal would limit the tenure of the proposed lease to anyone to 50 years instead of 100 years as proposed by Mr. Ford. It also provides for the return of the government steam plant at Gorgas to the Alabama Power Company, provided it pays a fair price which the resolution sets at \$3,000,000. In his original offer Mr. Ford insisted upon taking over the plant. Mr. Hall said he would press his resolution at the next session.

## BRITISH TRAM MEN MAY LEAVE WORK

Proposed 12-Shilling Wage Cut Likely to Cause 10,000 Men to Strike at Once

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 20—A deadlock has arisen over the proposal of the Municipal Tramways Association to terminate the existing agreement whereby the tramway men's wages are fixed on a sliding scale, varying according to the cost of living, and to substitute therefore a system whereby a 12s. reduction is effected in three monthly installments, a 4s. reduction commencing on Oct. 1. Unless a settlement is reached today 10,000 tramwaymen will come out on strike tomorrow.

The men claim that the existing sliding scale (which is similar to that operative for the railwaymen) has already reduced wages 10 shillings since it was inaugurated in March, 1921, the wage being now 72 shillings a week against 82. They declare the 12 shillings cut now proposed will reduce their wage below the bare subsistence level and they maintain they are determined to oppose any departure from the existing sliding scale agreement.

The employers, on the other hand,

## DRY DEMOCRAT PREPARING TO WAGE ACTIVE CAMPAIGN TO DEFEAT HIRAM JOHNSON

(Continued from Page 1)

would hope to jump into the forefront of the fight for the rural credit measures now before Congress.

### Move to Effect Coalition

Throughout his career Mr. Pearson has stood for prohibition and was one of those who fought for the Eighteenth Amendment. He has also always kept within the ranks of the Democratic Party. J. C. Needham, former Representative in Congress, now living in Ventura County, is the Prohibition Party candidate for United States Senator. Within the last few weeks dry supporters of Mr. Pearson have started a movement to try to induce the withdrawal of Mr. Needham, on the ground that if he would swing his support to Mr. Pearson, the latter would have a much stronger chance of defeating Senator Johnson. Mr. Needham formerly was a Republican and a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Sam W. Small Jr., secretary of the William J. Pearson for United States Senator Club, said he believed a large percentage of Republicans who supported Charles C. Moore for the senatorial nomination, will, since Mr. Moore was defeated by Mr. Johnson at the primaries, swing their votes to Mr. Pearson at the November election.

On the wet and dry issue Senator Johnson remains silent, also refusing to say a word about the Wright Enforcement Act.

### Fraudulent Distribution of Wine by Pseudo-Rabbis

#### Gives California New Fight

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence)—Following the general action taken by heads of Jewish religious organizations in northern California against men posing as rabbis and other officials of the church who have been selling thousands of gallons of wine to mythical congregations, stricter regulations governing the issuing of sacramental wine have been taken by the prohibition authorities.

Samuel F. Rutter, prohibition director of this district, has received instructions from the Internal Revenue Department at Washington, requiring rabbis to keep card indexes of the membership of their congregations, accounting for every drop of wine granted them. If the rabbi loses his congregation and obtains another, or is transferred from one to another, he must retain the old cards so that prohibition agents may see them at any time. If a rabbi loses his congregation, and does not get another, he must turn in his card index to the prohibition authorities and his successor must make out and keep a new card index.

While the prohibition regulations allow members of Jewish congregations 10 gallons of wine each per year, the new rules "suggest that two gallons are sufficient." Officials of Jewish churches in San Francisco declare that two gallons of wine a year is more by at least one gallon than any member of any congregation needs for sacramental purposes. It is also stated that grape juice, unfermented, is as suitable for use in the offices of the sacrament as fermented wine, and that, as a matter of fact, there is no need for fermented wine in any of the services of any Jewish religious organization.

Mr. Rutter says that since April, when he put four inspectors at work in this field, withdrawals of wine for sacramental purposes have decreased at least 70 per cent. The Jewish people and the heads of the churches are working with the director to rundown and punish the pseudo-rabbis who are dispensing wine to non-existent "congregations." Eight "rabbis" have been deprived of their wine permits, three have been arrested, and all are awaiting definite action from Washington. Mr. Rutter said:

Jewish churches have no hierarchical form of government; each congregation is a law unto itself, and a dozen men may get together, form a "congregation" and elect one of the number as "rabbi." He obtains a character from the Secretary of State, submits a roster of his congregation to the prohibition director's office, and, unless I have some evidence that the names are fraudulent, I am compelled, under the law, to grant a permit for each member to buy ten gallons of wine a year.

Wherever we find excessive withdrawals have been made we investigate. We have found a number of fictitious names of clubs, unions or associations, as members of congregations, some of them as far away as Montreal. This office seeks and appreciates the co-operation of rabbis and other law-abiding Jews in weeding out the bootleggers who have taken advantage of the provisions of the law.

The Jewish World, official organ of the Jewish of the State, published a signed article by A. Gray, editor of the paper, revealing the sale of thousands of gallons of wine. The part it said:

The Secretary of State and the prohibition director in California have ordained more rabbis since prohibition went into effect than have been ordained by the combined orthodox and reformed branches of the Jewish faith in 20 years.

All that is necessary to become a rabbi is to adopt a Jewish name, get up a petition with 10 familiar Jewish names on it and get a license from the Secretary of State. The congregations usually consist of a list of Jewish names culled from the city directory or telephone book of some similar source, and for each member of his congregation the "rabbi" is entitled to withdraw 10 gallons of wine. There are lots of Irish, Swedish, Scottish, and even Greek residents of San Francisco who are getting a regular monthly supply of wine under the names of Goldstein, Blumberg, Silverstein, Levinsky, and other adopted Jewish cognomina.

Demand for Facing Dry Issue  
Put to Each Iowa Candidate

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 20—Iowa candidates for Congress and for the state legislature who dodged the prohibition issue in the primaries will not be allowed to avoid answering at the November elections, according to

a searching questionnaire sent out from Des Moines by the Iowa Anti-Saloon League to every political aspirant in the State. The questionnaire propounds these questions:

1. Are you opposed to any attempt to legalize the manufacture, sale of beer and wines?

2. If elected will you support legislation for securing a better enforcement of the prohibition laws?

3. If elected will you use your influence to prevent any backward step along the line of prohibition legislation?

One of these forms with a request for immediate reply has been mailed to every candidate for Congress or the state legislature who failed to answer the Anti-Saloon League's primary election questionnaire.

Voters in any community in the State may find out the stand of their candidate on the prohibition question by writing to the Anti-Saloon League, R. N. Holsapple, superintendent, announces.

### New York Has Seized

#### Liquor Worth \$15,000,000

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Liquor, valued at \$15,000,000, has been seized and a total of 15,863 arrests have been made since the New York prohibition law went into effect, according to a report made by John A. Leach, first deputy police commissioner, in charge of enforcing the Mullan-Gage law. In a short time, the commissioner said, he expects to dispose of or to destroy a large part of the seized liquor. Besides the liquor the police have seized other property used in the handling or transportation of liquor and valued at more than \$1,000,000.

Some of the liquor seized, the deputy commissioner said, has been ordered returned by the courts.

### Dry's Regional Conference

#### Pledges Renewed Aid

Maj. Roy A. Haynes, United States Prohibition Commissioner, was pledged unfailing support and cooperation by a unanimous vote of those attending the first New England Regional Conference of the Anti-Saloon League, which came to a close late yesterday afternoon in Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, Boston. The conference, one of a series held all over the United States, which takes the place of the old national conventions, was declared a decided success by national and local officials of the league as it came to a close, and while no definite action was taken, it is thought that the discussions taken part in by anti-saloon workers from all parts of New England will shape the future policy of those supporting prohibition during the next year in these states.

The resolution supporting Major Haynes follows:

We believe in the character and ability of National Commissioner of Prohibition Roy A. Haynes, and pledge him our full support and assistance, which we find

possible to render. We believe that no greater single blow could be struck to the cause of loyalty to law than the permitting of the forcing of Major Haynes from his position by the enemies of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. We ask that one who can be chosen by themselves, shall be that President Harding receives an expression of our faith in and support of Major Haynes and our belief that no attack on him should be permitted to shake the confidence of the chief executive or permit it to in any way hamper the work which he is doing as prohibition commissioner.

Another resolution, also receiving a unanimous vote of the conference, urged the necessity of renewed activity on the part of all drys if the good already wrought by prohibition is to be maintained. This resolution declared:

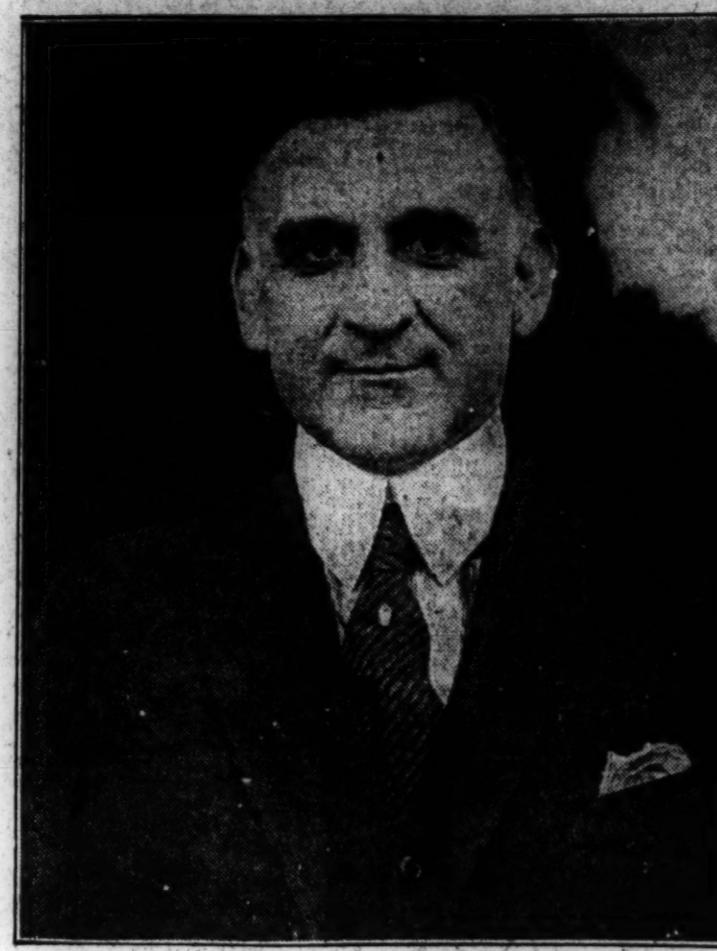
We believe that the hardest and most critical part of the struggle for the saving of America from the grip of the liquor power is ahead. That which

has gained will be lost, and the sacrifices already made of time and of nerve, of life and reputation, as well as money will count for naught if we now permit the law which has been enacted to become a dead letter by lax public sentiment or insufficient political support. We, therefore, urge as strongly as it is possible for us to urge that royal Americans everywhere, especially the church people who are our particular constituency, add to their great and effective efforts that which is necessary to complete the accomplishment. And as we have found response on the part of the children we give praise to the Father of All Mercies for the support and guidance of the past and have unwavering faith that the journey which lies still before us to reach the end of our labors in adequately enacting prohibition in the United States and throughout the world its strength and guidance will bring us to victory.

Support of the American Bond, a new departure of the Anti-Saloon League into the broader field of encouraging good citizenship and respect for law, was pledged.

Other resolutions passed by the conference urged the necessity of a strong fight on the part of all those who stand for law and order in favor of the Massachusetts prohibition enforcement code, which will be placed before the voters on Nov. 7. The passage of this law, backing up the Eighteenth Amendment was declared to be of importance to the entire country. Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts League, soon to retire for the higher position of superintendent of New York and New England for the Anti-Saloon League of America, was also given praise for his work and his supervision of the conference.

The Rev. E. J. Moore, assistant general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, spoke at the afternoon session of "The Relation of the Church to the League Program Today." While recognizing the immense aid given by the churches to the Anti-Saloon movement in the past, Mr. Moore asserted that even greater aid would be necessary in the future.



William J. Pearson  
Dry Democrat, Who Will Oppose Hiram Johnson for United States Senatorship From California

## EFFORT TO DISRUPT UNIONS IS ALLEGED

### Counter Charges of Conspiracy Are Brought Against Executives by Head of Shop Crafts

CHICAGO, Sept. 20—Counter charges of a conspiracy of railway executives to destroy rail unions were injected into the proceedings by the defense when the hearing on the Government's rail strike injunction was continued today before Judge James H. Wilkerson.

The charge of a conspiracy to destroy the railroad unions made in an affidavit by B. M. Jewell, head of the shop organizations, was offered to the defense when the hearing on the Government's rail strike injunction was continued today before Judge James H. Wilkerson.

In his affidavit, Mr. Jewell laid the blame for the strike at the door of the Association of Railway Executives.

Twenty-five rail heads linked together in the operation of 99 class 1 roads,

with a trackage of 211,280 miles, or 82 per cent of the country's entire mileage, were specifically mentioned as responsible for conditions leading to the strike.

Of these 25 there were eight named as a group forming "the inner circle of the financial combine." They were named as follows:

Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the board of the Union Pacific and director in 12 railroads; William Rockefeller, director in 11 roads; H. W. DeForest, New York lawyer and cap-

italist, and director in 11 roads; A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central, director in 11 roads; G. F. Baker, president of the First National roads; H. S. Vanderbilt, director in 10 roads; Samuel Rea, president of the Bank of New York, director in 10 Pennsylvania system, and L. F. Lorée, president of the Delaware and Hudson railroad.

## OVERTURES MADE BY MR. DE VALERA

### Republican Leader in Hiding Seeks Conference

BELFAST, Sept. 20 (By the Associated Press)—The Dublin correspondent of the Belfast Telegraph asserts today that negotiations are proceeding between Eamon de Valera the Republican leader, who is in Dublin, and the provisional government.

"Mr. De Valera is in hiding," the message adds, "but through an intermediary he has made and received certain overtures. There is a growing feeling in Dublin that it would take years to suppress the Republicans, which task would bankrupt the Free State. Moreover, the Republicans are feeling the pinch in the matter of supplies."

A report similar to the foregoing was contained in a Belfast message to the London Daily Express today. This message declared Mr. de Valera was in hiding in Dublin and seeking through an intermediary to arrange a conference with the Free State leaders to discuss peace terms.

## CONSERVATIVE CABINET INDORSED BY LIBERAL LEADER OF COLOMBIA

### President Ospino Surrounds Himself With Men Who Are Expected to Guard Against Political Disturbances

MEDELLIN, Colombia, Aug. 29 (Special Correspondence)—When President Ospino was inaugurated on Aug. 7, it was quite evident he promptly turned his attention to the problem of Cabinet appointments. All of his first selections except Dr. Miguel Jimenez Lopez, Minister of State, Señor Antonio Paredes, Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. Felix Salazar, Minister of Finance, declined to join the official family of the new President.

The Liberals, General Herrera and Dr. Ureña, after consulting with the Liberal members of Congress, decided not to participate in the Conservative Government. It was a surprise that the Conservatives, Don Carlos Velez Danés, Dr. Emilio Ferrero and Dr. Alejandro Lopez should fail the President. By some it was thought that the salary was unattractive,

whereupon a bill was placed before Congress increasing a Minister's salary to \$600 per month. This bill is pending. It is evident that there was something going on behind the scenes, probably disagreement inside the Conservative ranks, which served to complicate the situation.

When President Ospino confirmed the Cabinet appointments and acceptances, General Herrera, as leader of the Liberal Party, wrote the President congratulating him on so successfully concluding his task, stated that the ministry as now constituted merited the confidence of the entire country and that he and his following would support the Administration. The fact is President Ospino and General Herrera are very good friends, notwithstanding their political differences, which good nature and good sense should serve to keep the horizon clear and the country free from political disturbances during the next four years.

## KANSAS CAMPAIGNS FOR LOWER FREIGHT

### Reduction of Rates on Grains Would Save Farmers of Middle West Millions of Dollars

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 12 (Special Correspondence)—The Kansas Public Utilities Commission has started another campaign to obtain a reduction in freight rates on grain, grain products and hay throughout the middle west. A year ago the commission started a fight before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the commission ordered a reduction of 16 per cent on wheat and 22 per cent on corn and the coarse grains throughout the middle west.

In July of this year the commission reduced freight rates 10 per cent on all commodities except grain and hay on which a reduction had been made eight months earlier. The Kansas commission points out that the financial condition of the railroads has been improving to such an extent in recent months that a further reduction can be made on grain and hay. It is further set out in the petition that the financial condition of the farmer is extremely precarious at this time with farm prices below those of 1914.

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A reduction in freight rates directly benefits the farmer as he receives whatever reduction may be made in the transportation of his products. The reduction last year caused the farmer to receive 2 to 5 cents a bushel more for his grain, and saved the farmers of the 13 middle western states approximately \$35,000,000. Of this, Kansas was benefited about \$6,000,000 dollars. The new campaign, if successful in obtaining a further reduction of 10 per cent, would add approximately \$22,000,000 to the returns of the farmers of the states affected and about \$4,000,000 to Kansas farmers alone.

Clyde M. Reed, chairman of the Kansas commission, has invited the public utilities and public service commissions of the following states to join Kansas in making the fight for lower rates before the Interstate Commerce Commission: Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado.

These states make up what is known as the western territory in the grouping of railroads for rate-making purposes. The application for a reduction is brought against more than 350 railroads of all classes and terminal and transfer companies handling railroad business directly.

## SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS TO ACT ON SHIP SUBSIDIES

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—A Republican congressional delegation, which included Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, Republican leader in the Senate; Frederick H. Gillett (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, Speaker of the House, and the chairman of important committees in both houses, conferred with the President this morning in regard to a special session of Congress.

President Harding expressed the hope that Congress would reconvene as soon as possible after the November elections, and a tentative date of Nov. 15 has been set. While the chief object of having Congress in session at that time is that of taking action on the ship subsidy bill, supported by the President, it is also held to be necessary to enact additional railroad legislation, and it is hoped that some progress can be made in dealing with appropriations.

Instead of a sine die adjournment, the Congress will probably decide to recess to the date decided upon.

## DYE EMBARGO FAILS BY COMMITTEE VOTE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—Dye embargo legislation virtually was killed by the Senate Finance Committee, which disapproved and refused to report legislation proposing extension of the

dye licensing act for three months after the tariff bill becomes law.

After voting down the resolution to extend the act three months as proposed by Senator James Wadsworth (R.), from New York, a compromise motion for an extension of 60 days was lost on a vote of 8 to 2.

## Sakie Will Defend the Seawanhaka Cup

MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 20—A match yacht race off this port for the Seawanhaka Cup, between six-meter boats of the Royal Northern Yacht Club of Great Britain and the Manchester Yacht Club was announced today.

The Sakie, owned by F. C. Paine of the local club, will appear as defender and Coila III, owned by J. Stephens of the Royal Northern will appear as challenger. The Coila III was the leading British boat in the recent international six-meter competition in Long Island Sound. The Sakie failed in the tests for selection of the American six-meter team.

The trophy will go to the club first winning three races, which will be held daily beginning Sept. 25.

The deed of gift under which the Seawanhaka Cup was first offered for competition 27 years ago had to be changed to make the forthcoming races possible, provision previously having been made for larger boats.

## ALIEN TEACHERS BARRED IN KANSAS

### Attorney-General Rules Permit Would Be Against Public Policy

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence)—Richard J. Hopkins, Attorney-General of Kansas has ruled that aliens have no right to teach in the Kansas elementary schools and that the state schools which train teachers need not issue certificates to teach graduates who may be aliens. The ruling was issued at the request of J. F. Mitchell, registrar of the state manual training normal school at Pittsburg.

A graduate sought a certificate to teach and the school asked whether or not it should be issued. There is no statute prohibiting aliens teaching but there is a law prohibiting the use of any alien tongue in conducting school in either public or private institutions of elementary rating. Alien or dead languages

## Bolivia, Probable Center of South American Development

WHEN American bankers without further ado extend the Bolivian Government a loan of \$24,000,000, as was done this summer, there is good reason to believe that the country's resources are such that no better guaranteee is necessary.

Bolivia is much less heard of in the United States and Europe than Argentina, Brazil, or Chile, yet her potentialities are by no means less great and the chances are that the future development of natural wealth in South America will center there. It is a long-established fact that the silver, tin, copper, and bismuth mines of Bolivia are among the richest in the world. Only many immigrants of good quality are needed for the extensive cultivation of rubber, cacao, and sugar cane.

### A Seaport Wanted

The absence of a seaport, Bolivia declares, retards her development, but the arbitration of the Tacna-Arica difficulty agreed upon by Chile and Peru in Washington in July may be the means of affording Bolivia with independent access to the Pacific.

As the third largest of the South American republics, Bolivia has an area greater than that of England, France, and Germany combined. The huge plateau on which the larger cities are situated is 12,000 feet above sea level. La Paz, the capital, is only 50 miles from the ruins of Tiahuanacu, the seat of a very ancient lost civilization. Considering its isolation, La Paz has managed to keep abreast of modern civilization very well. Sucre, formerly called Charcas, about 300 miles from La Paz, is the legal capital, but the Government moved to La Paz because of that city's accessibility and growing commercial importance. Now only the Supreme Court holds its sessions in Sucre.

### The Pan-American Railroad

What has been termed the Pan-American Railroad, which will some day connect Washington and Buenos Aires, with its main line or branches crossing all the countries of the three Americas, is still unfinished. Only Argentina, Chile and Uruguay have constructed their full allotments. Bolivia, however, has not lagged behind in the last decade as have almost all the other countries. She has constructed that part of the trunk line which runs from the Charana on the Chilean frontier to Atocha on the line which will connect at La Quiaca with the Argentine North Central Railway. The only section of the Pan-American road still to be completed in Bolivia is that between Atocha and Quilaca, a distance of 204 kilometers, the contract for which has recently been let to an American firm.

The principal existing railroad line in Bolivia is the Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway which runs from Antofagasta, Chile, to Ollague, on the frontier and thence to Oruro, where connection is made with the Bolivia Railway which continues to Viacha, the junction point with the Guayqui and La Paz Railway, thus forming a through route from the Pacific to the capital, a distance of 718 miles. This system runs through the finest of Andean scenery and will doubtless become a famous tourist route in the future.

### The New Line to the Pacific

The new and shortest line from the Pacific to the capital of Bolivia, built by Chile under an agreement with Bolivia, runs from Arica to La Paz. The distance is only one-third as long as by the older route. A branch line

has been built connecting it with the rich mining center of Corocoro, thereby providing modern facilities for marketing the products of that region. About 12 years ago the Guayqui-La Paz road was sold by the Bolivian Government to the Peruvian Corporation and it now forms part of their through system from Molendo to La Paz. The sale of this road necessitated the building of a line to provide a separate entrance to La Paz for the Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway. This is now completed. The proceeds of this sale helped the construction of a road between Potosi and Sucre.

A line from Rio Mulas to Potosi will give the center for the tin mining industry an easy outlet to the port of Antofagasta. It will enable mines of low grade tin and copper ores to be worked which cannot now be operated on account of the cost of transportation.

Lake Titicaca is an important part of Bolivia's transportation system. This is not only the highest steam-navigated lake, but also one of the largest on the American continent. Lake Allullas is connected with Lake Titicaca by means of the river Desaguadero. The network of rivers afford easy means of transportation also.

### Oil Development

Since the Bolivian Government has recently approved the statutes of the Standard Oil Company of Bolivia, Inc., it is expected that considerable work will be done in the immediate future for developing the oil fields of the country. A syndicate composed of William Braden and associates have also purchased an oil field in Bolivia of about 5,320,000 acres. Tests made in that territory, according to a member of the syndicate, show that the oil is paraffine base, running as high as 45.8 baume.

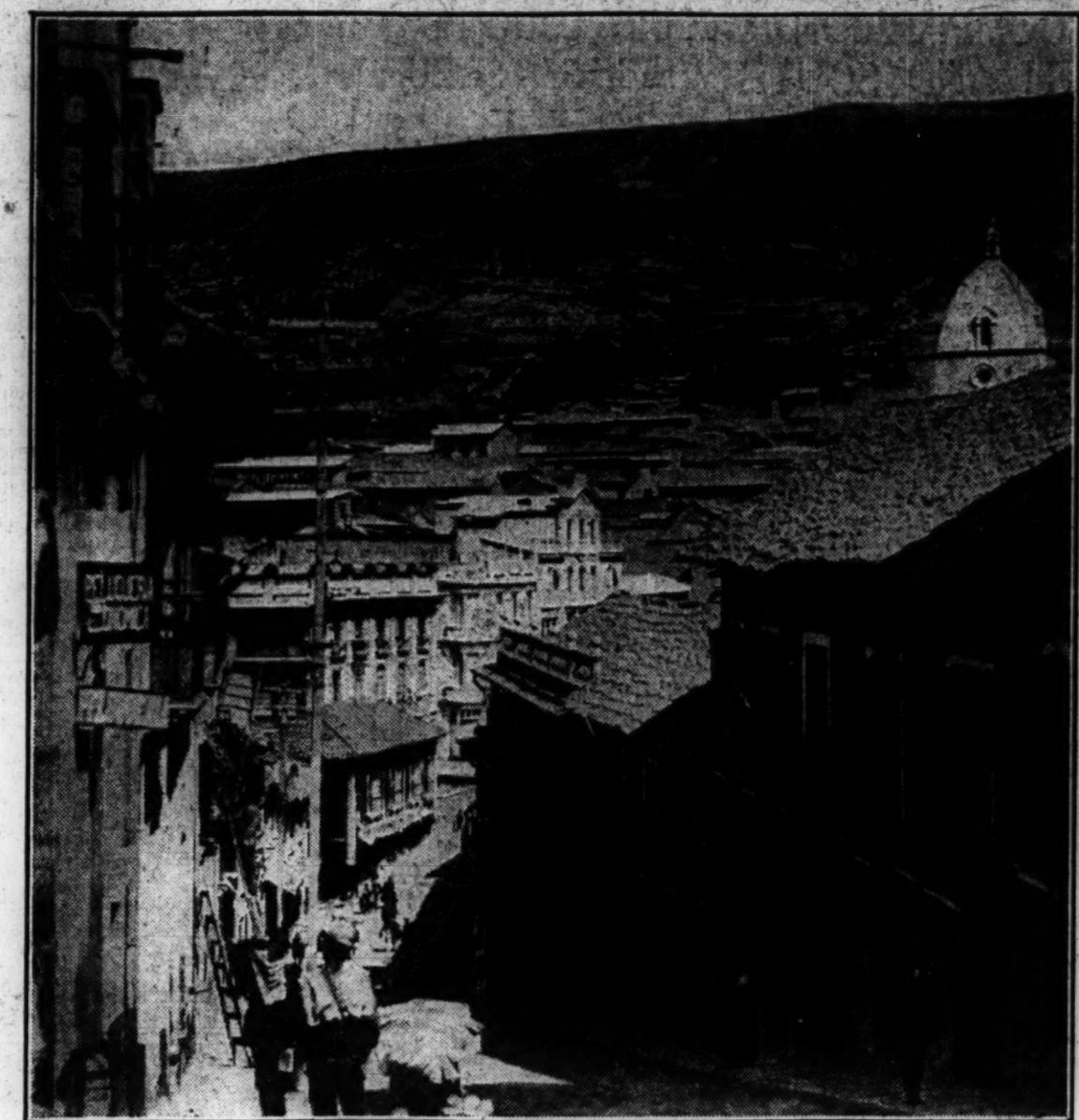
It is said that the success of the American syndicate in dealing with the Bolivian interests was due in large measure to the fact that financial leaders in that country were asked to participate in the transaction.

There was keen competition for control of the field by European capitalists.

In spite of the overwhelmingly large Indian population in Bolivia there is every evidence in that country that education is spreading. During the last 15 years primary education has received considerable attention. Secondary education is organized through schools called "Colegios Nacionales," of which there are 14, and in private secondary schools under Government control. There are five normal schools, three for rural teachers, with special curriculums to meet the needs of the rural communities; one for urban teachers at Sucre, and the fourth, called "Instituto Normal Superior" at La Paz, for the preparation of teachers for secondary, normal and commercial schools.

Higher education is obtained at the University of La Paz and at the universities of Sucre and Cochabamba. The Government also maintains a mining school at Oruro, which is to be the basis for the establishment of an engineering school; an institute of agronomy and a school of commerce and surveying at Cochabamba; a commercial institute, a military school, and a conservatory of music at La Paz. There are two trade and industrial schools in La Paz and one in Cochabamba; the latter is producing excellent results in teaching the weaving of wool and the use of native dyes.

Coeeducation has been introduced



A Narrow Street and the High Hills, La Paz, Bolivia

into almost all the educational institutions. Three "liceos" for girls have also been opened. Whenever it is considered advisable by the Government, students of particular merit are sent abroad at Government expense, and foreign teachers are engaged as

supervisors, principals or teachers of special branches.

Bolivia is fortunate in a diplomatic

sense that has no superior in Latin America; a natural result, as a matter of fact, of the Government's care in making rudimentary education

the foundation for training that can be utilized later to the very best purpose by the nation. It is part of diplomatic history to what extent the recently retired Bolivian Minister to the United States, Señor Y. Calderon, looked after the interests of his country in Washington, and how much he accomplished not only in making the Pan-American Union the remarkable institution it is, but how his influence among his fellow diplomats was made useful in many other directions.

Adolfo Ballivan, the successor to Señor Calderon as Bolivian Minister to the United States, in his own particular sphere as former Consul-General of Bolivia at New York, may be said to have an equally important diplomatic history as his predecessor. Señor Ballivan has been placed by his Government at the head of a mission which is awaiting events, and the question of an outlet for Bolivia to the Pacific will remain uppermost in the thought of this capable representative of the South American republic.

## CITIZENS OF BRISBANE LAY PLANS TO DIRECT CITY'S EXPANSION

### Fastest Growing Metropolis in Australia Feels Need of Accessible Mountain Resort and More Parks

BRISBANE, Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence)—A movement is afoot in Brisbane, frequently referred to as the Northern capital, to improve conditions. Queensland is unquestionably one of the most promising states, yet it is sometimes regarded as the Cinderella of Australia.

Distant some 700 miles and more north of Sydney it is not strictly in order to call it the tropical city. Queensland certainly can boast large tropical areas, but Brisbane is not relatively far distant from the New South Wales border, a State never alluded to as being tropical. The fact of the matter is that distances in the Commonwealth are so vast that few inhabitants of Perth, the capital of Western Australia ever think of journeying to Brisbane, which by rail is nearly 3500 miles away. The inhabitants too of the other States usually prefer a trip to Tasmania, or to New Zealand, than keeping to the continent.

Brisbane, as her population increases, may rely upon her own hinterland for support and interest.

The town planning aims of the city are not altogether new, but perhaps one of the most important meetings of its kind recently took place under the auspices of the Town Planning Association of Queensland. It will certainly give a fillip to the scheme.

Brisbane would develop, it was said, to an amazing extent when the aftermath of the war had passed. Though the city approached 400,000 inhabitants, no serious effort had been made to cope with the problem. In the last 10 years the population of Brisbane had increased by 50 per cent, which was the highest in any Australian capital and the question therefore arose as to whether they were going to leave to chance the huge additions which would come in the future, or would be guided according to the rules of city making.

Opinion was expressed that Brisbane felt the need for an easily accessible mountain resort, for as the city was practically a sea port, the change in going to the seaside was slight.

Another item which demanded attention was the city's park area.

Although the minimum should be 10 per cent of the area of the city, there were only 1.2 per cent of parks within

the greater Brisbane area, and notwithstanding this state of affairs, one of the largest parks was in danger of being used for other purposes.

It had been stated that Brisbane was the most widely and unevenly distributed city in the world, and this appeared to be borne out by the fact that the population was settled on four times the area occupied by the same population in a well-planned city like Adelaide in South Australia. Lack of co-ordination in supplying the public services had resulted in excessive rating.

It was acknowledged that Brisbane possessed a fine river; but regret was expressed that many points of it were at present almost inaccessible, although those parts were suitable for splendid residential localities. Could not fast river transport be provided; it was asked, similar to the remarkably efficient service in Sydney. Then many unsightly gaps within a short radius of the Brisbane general post office could be satisfactorily filled.

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## WORK OF WOMEN SHOWN AT EXHIBIT

New York Display Represents Achievements in Many State Industries

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The 23 Business and Professional Women's Clubs of Kansas have sent a display to the National Women's Activities Exhibit this week at the Hotel Commodore, which is a remarkable achievement of State co-operation.

The funds for the display were raised by one dollar contributions from the clubs, from amounts as small as \$5 from chambers of commerce and varying sums from the exhibitors who were chosen to represent the idea of "Kansas, the Breadbasket of the Nation." Miss Hazel W. Myers of Parsons, Kan., put through the idea and has brought the display to New York.

In a setting of Kansas sunflowers there are shown all stages of bread-making from the wheat growing in the field to the delivery at the door of a tiny suburban cottage. The wheat is from the farm of Miss Susie Gibbons, who has a 350-acre farm on an island in the Neosho River, where she built a house with electric lights and refrigeration plant, and she has a garage for her car.

### MINIATURE HIGHWAY SHOWN

A tiny engine and freight cars and a miniature of a portion of the King of Trails Highway show the threshed wheat on the way to the mill. Women are connected in executive positions both with the railroad and the highway association, the former having a young woman, Miss Edith Gibbs in the office of the Kansas attorney for the road and the latter having Miss Bess Morris of Parsons as assistant general manager.

The tiny mill which is shown in the booth is a replica of the one owned and operated by Miss Anna Hossack of Delphos, and Delphos is so proud of its woman-owned mill that it buys no other flour than the product of that mill.

Mrs. Mary Holte of Winfield owns and manages the bakery which is the next feature of the display and Miss Alice Palmer is connected with the creamery in Topeka, said to be the largest in the world, where the butter is made for the Kansas bread.

In addition there is an honor roll, "auxiliary workers," they are called, including Miss Mildred Tritt of Salina, a wheat buyer for a large Kansas firm; Miss Fay Fitzpatrick of Salina, whose business is mortgages; and Mrs. Mary Smith of Hutchinson, who is cashier in a bank where farmers are paid for their wheat.

The state exhibits occupy a division by themselves at the big show. Georgia has sent a replica of the river bank at Savannah with cotton sheds and piers in view. Florida has a display of citrus fruit and Idaho has shelves of home-grown products, including mammoth potatoes.

There are stories of achievement on the part of individual women back of every one of the 150 displays at the exhibit. One of the most interesting is that of a woman who has established her own glass shop. Starting as an artist with paints and canvas, she soon became interested in stained glass. Because of her liking for futurist, modern art, she has tried to show what can be done with the new line drawings brought out in colored glass. Much of her work she puts together with copper, both because it is lighter to handle and because the slightly uneven edge adds to the attractiveness of the finished product. But some of the windows on display she has leaded herself and others have been leaded by the workmen in her New York shop.

The exhibit has had the unusual experience of having to build in two more booths than the floor plan called for, and even then to refuse a dozen persons who desired to make displays. Already plans are under discussion for next year's show and it seems certain that it will be made an annual feature of the program of the New York City League of Business and Professional Women, which is responsible for the present undertaking.

## TEXAS DEMOCRATS ACCUSED OF TURNING BACK ON JEFFERSON

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 20 (Special)—Constitutional government, the Bill of Rights, and the fight on the Ku Klux Klan are the planks of George E. B. Peavy's platform in his campaign for the United States Senate, as the nominee of the Independent Democrats, Republicans, and Farm-Labor Party.

"It never occurred to me," said Mr. Peavy, "that Democratic convention would refuse to endorse the principles of democracy as set forth for us by Thomas Jefferson until I went to San Antonio. Jefferson set forth the principles of the party as relating to church and state, and to religious freedom. Yet the San Antonio convention refused to endorse those principles."

"I am running on the principles of the Democratic Party, the true Democratic Party. I do not expect to put my campaign on the personal question basis. The issues set forth in the platform adopted at Dallas last week are the only ones I will discuss."

Mr. Peavy has numerous telegrams and letters from all parts of the State, offering him the support of influential men and women. He says that the people who opposed the candidacy of James E. Ferguson in the recent campaign have pledged him their support.

**PURCHASE OF CANAL URGED**  
Purchase of the Cape Cod Canal and its development by the Federal Government was urged by the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce in a telegram sent yesterday to the conference committee of the United States Senate, which is considering the question.

## IRISHMAN DRAWS COMPARISON BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH

Characteristics of the Ulsterman Depicted in Graphic Pen Picture—Two Imaginative Portraiture

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

By Rev. Dr. J. B. Woodburn LONDON, Sept. 5.—It has been said that there exists in English literature one, and perhaps only one, absolutely first-rate imaginative portrait of an Ulsterman. Robert Louis Stevenson introduces a character called "Mac" into his story "The Wreckers," and describes him in a masterly way. He is efficient, curiously simple, capable of swift outbursts of rage, and capable also of unsuspected self-sacrifice, and generosity. He is an Irishman, but knocks down anyone who dares to tell him so, and assuredly would also have knocked down anyone who called him an Englishman or a Scotchman.

Another vivid sketch of the Ulsterman appeared during the war in "The First Hundred Thousand," by Ian Hay: "Then comes a dour, silent, earnest specimen, whose name, incredible as it may appear, is McOstrich. He keeps himself to himself. He never smiles. He is not an old soldier, yet he performed like a veteran the very first day he appeared on parade. He carries out all his orders with solemn thoroughness. He does not drink; he does not swear. His nearest approach to animation comes at church, where he sings the hymns—especially 'O God our help in ages past'—as if he were author and composer combined. His harsh rasping accent is certainly not that of a Highlander, nor does it smack altogether of the Clydeless. As a matter of fact, he is not a Scotchman at all, though five out of six of us would put him down as such. Altogether he is a man of mystery; but the regiment could do with many more such. Once and only once did he give us a peep behind the scenes. Private Burke of D Company, a cheery soul, who possesses the entirely Hibernian faculty of being able to combine a most fanatical and seditious brand of nationalism with a genuine and ardent enthusiasm for the British Empire, one day made a contemptuous and ribald reference to the Ulster volunteers and their leader, McOstrich, who was sitting on his bedding at the other side of the hut, promptly rose to his feet, crossed the floor in three strides, and silently felled the humorist to the earth. Plainly, if McOstrich comes safely through the war, he is prepared for another and grimmer campaign.

Outside these two sketches, where have we the Ulsterman portrayed? The inhabitants of the other three provinces in Ireland have been written about so often that all English-speaking people have got a glimmer as to what manner of men they are; but of the North they know nothing except that it is manufacturing part, and therefore uninteresting to sentimentalists. Of the inner life of the people, of their history, they take no thought: perhaps no one has ever made them intelligible to the public, and they are not very good at making themselves intelligible.

The southerner's most outstanding characteristic is perhaps his volatility. He can always explain himself, his motive and his ideals, while the Ulsterman as a rule is almost inarticulate. How do we account for this great difference? It has been generally done by explaining that there are two distinct races in Ireland, which differ entirely in outlook and in character. This is not true. There are not two distinct races in Ireland. Historians who have studied the subject thoroughly have come to the conclusion that there is as much Celtic blood in the North as in the South. This can be easily proven in many ways, for example, take any list of names on any committee, say in Belfast, and you will find that about one-third begin with the one Celtic prefix Mac.

To any person who has studied the two peoples, there is a very great difference. The Northerner is independent, able to stand on his own feet, and very proud of the fact. He is self-contained and self-reliant, and looks for no outside help. He has tenacity of purpose; when he desires doing anything he has a dogged way of going ahead and gaining his end, refusing to be turned aside by this or that, and if need be he is ready to fight and die but never to surrender. He is also patient and long-suffering; enduring persecutions and oppressive measures, and doing his best in spite of them. We notice also his industry. It is he who has made Belfast and the smaller thriving towns of Ulster.

Again, the Ulsterman is honest. His faith may be stern, but it is simple. He adheres to truth and probity. Further, he has the power to command. Call to mind the fearless soldiers, the wise and far-seeing statesmen of Ulster: think of the Lawrences and Lord Dufferin whom she gave to India, and the numerous presidents of America, and there will be no need of further proof of the Ulsterman's power to rule. As to his manners, he is blunt of speech. He hates ceremony, and is not polite and courteous, like the Southerner, and, therefore, he has not the latter's attractiveness of manner.

Professor Croskery says of him: "Mr. Matthew Arnold speaks of 'sweet reasonableness' as one of the noblest elements of culture and national life. The Ulsterman has the reasonableness, but he is not sweet. A southern Irishman says of him, 'The Northerners, like their own hills, are rough but healthsome, and though often plain-spoken even to bluntness, there is no kinder-hearted peasantry in the world.' Though not so reserved or grave as the Scotchman, and with rather more social talent, he is inferior to the Southern in pliancy, suppleness and bonhomie. He has not the silky flattery and courteous tact of the Southern. A Killarney beggar-man will utter more civil things in half an hour to a stranger than an Ulsterman in all his life; but the Ulsterman will retort that the South is 'too sweet to be wholesome.' Certainly if an Ulsterman does not

## COURT UPHOLDS HIGH-SEA SEIZURE

Limit of Jurisdiction Held to Be Flexible in Rum-Running Ship Case

## BRITISH FEMINIST DESCRIBES WOMEN OF SOUTH AMERICA

Miss Sheepshanks, Who Is to Make American Lecture Tour, Finds Slow Enfranchisement

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—South American women may be emancipated through the independence won in sports, in the opinion of Miss Mary Sheepshanks of London, England, who has come to the United States for a lecture tour after eight months in South America. Miss Sheepshanks is well known among feminists here. The daughter of a bishop, she began her public work in the Women's University Settlement in London and afterward became principal of Morley College for working men and women, gaining great insight into modern industrial conditions. Active work in the woman suffrage campaign and speaking tours in connection with it have taken her through Belgium, Germany, Austria and Poland. She has served as secretary of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and for six years edited its international paper.

Judge James M. Morton, Jr., finds that although the ship was seized when about four miles off shore, the fact, admitted by counsel for the defense, that she had unloaded contraband liquor into a power boat which attempted to land at Salem Willows, Mass., made her subject to seizure even outside the three-mile limit. Regarding such a seizure, Judge Morton said:

"The high seas are the territory of no nation; no nation can extend laws over them; they are free to the vessels of all countries. But this does not mean that nations do not have laws which remain outside the three-mile limit. It can provide by statute or other municipal regulation for the seizure and forfeiture of such vessels, though belonging to foreign nations, within the waters adjacent to its coast, if it remains necessary for its proper protection and the enforcement of its laws. It is on this ground that the four league limit, established in regard to unloading, rests."

Judge Morton quoted various laws tending to show that the limit beyond which a nation may not enforce its laws on the high seas is a flexible line, differing with conditions and circumstances. In the present case, he asserted, the fact that the offense was committed six miles from shore and continued from that point to the land constituted an offense against the United States and warranted the seizing of the ship. He also pointed out that the ship was not held by virtue of its seizure outside the three-mile limit, but by a libel filed against it by the United States Marshal at Boston.

The facts upon which counsel for both defense and Government agreed include the fact that the Grace and Ruby sent ashore a large cargo of contraband liquor by a power boat from a point six miles off Gloucester, Mass., three members of the crew accompanying it in their boat. The revenue cutter Tampa was then ordered to apprehend the schooner, and on the following day, Feb. 23, came upon her four miles from shore.

This has been considered a test case of some importance, and a number of similar cases are being held up pending final settlement.

**BOYS BUILD SCHOOL DESKS**  
READING, Pa., Sept. 19 (Special Correspondence)—The practical arts department of the boys' high school has turned out 100 desks during the summer. The students started work on the furniture the early part of the summer, and the work was completed in a hundredth. The desks will be distributed to the various school buildings. The making of these desks at the high school will save the school district almost \$5000 school officials estimate. The actual cost of the 100 desks is \$2600.

**DANISH UNEMPLOYMENT**  
COPENHAGEN, Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The amount of unemployment in Denmark continues to decrease, and the percentage has fallen from its highest point, 33.1 in February of this year, to 12.5 per cent for July 1922, against 16.7 per cent for July 1921 and 2.1 for July 1920.

If the commission's order is correctly interpreted here, and transportation lines are equal to the task, only a few weeks would elapse, it was believed, before a normal supply of fuel was moving into Michigan. Statistics submitted to the Board of Commerce fuel committee yesterday showed that more coal is now being mined than is being consumed. This left but one problem—transportation.

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## CHICAGO "TO LET" SIGNS STILL RARE

Tenants' League Attorney Says Cost of Material Is Held High

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Sept. 19—Building material prices are being held high by financial institutions, banks and mortgage concerns, so as to maintain high rentals to enable realty buyers a longer period in which to cut down inflated mortgages. Henry C. Nichols, attorney for the Chicago Tenants Protective League, today told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent.

A drop in building costs at this time would mean a downward trend in rentals, Mr. Nichols said. This would mean that property values would drop and in many instances figures would be cut far below the mortgages now carried. Financial institutions are not making as liberal loans now on building as they were last year, because they see the turn of things, he said. They are requiring buyers to put up a wider margin equity. This will gradually halt the gambling in real estate here.

Chicago is completing one of the busiest building seasons ever experienced. Nevertheless the supply does not measure up to the demand, according to Mr. Nichols. The present living quarters accommodations are made sufficient to take care of Chicago only because thousands of families have doubled up. They now desire to get into homes by themselves as soon as conditions are re-adjusted.

The extraordinary building movement has to an extent been offset by the wrecking of a large number of buildings. In one section where a street is being widened 400 buildings are being taken down. Then the rapid growth of the city has called for more commercial facilities, and many former residences are being converted to store and office use.

No material change in rentals is shown in the barter now under way for flat leases, according to the league representatives.

**LAST YEAR'S WAGE RENEWED**

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—The International Longshoremen's Association, after negotiations with representatives of the various steamship companies, has accepted last year's wage agreement in its entirety, it was announced yesterday by Joseph Ryan, vice-president of the association. The agreement affecting 40,000 men in this port, and going into effect Oct. 1, stipulates an eight-hour day, hourly pay of 65 cents and \$1 an hour for overtime work.

**MOSQUE TO BE BUILT**

HAMMOND, Ind., Sept. 20—Sons of Islam whose prophet is Muhammad, of the Caliphate region of Indiana, will build a mosque in Indiana Harbor, according to Abd. Em Yarson and Bey Cashabehl, presiding elders of the Central Mosque of America. They were here recently looking over various sites.

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## ROME HAS NO "TO LET" SIGNS, TENANTS RESORT TO STRATAGEMS

Intensity of Housing Problem Forces Government to See  
That Every Home Has Full Quota

ROME, Aug. 29 (Special Correspondence)—Although every country in Europe has suffered from a housing shortage as a result of the war, probably the householder has met with greater difficulties in Rome than in other capitals. There are two reasons for this: firstly, Rome has been for so short a time the capital of Italy, and even without the war it would have been difficult to accommodate the servants of the ever-growing Government bureaucracy, and, secondly, so many of the refugees from the northeastern provinces, who fled there during the war, have found employment and have settled down for good.

Thanks to large Government aid to co-operative building societies, whose constructions are exempt from all taxation for a period of 25 years or more, the city is growing at an extraordinary rate, and houses stretch for miles outside the old Aurelian Walls, especially along the Via Nomentana, the Via Salaria and the Via Flaminia, three old Roman thoroughfares. But even with these new buildings in existence it is still almost impossible to rent a flat in Rome, and it is by no means unusual to hear of people who have been seeking a small unfurnished flat for a year or more.

Every new block of flats is sold before the first brick of the foundations is laid, and most flats pass through the hands of six or seven middlemen before they reach their final owners and occupiers.

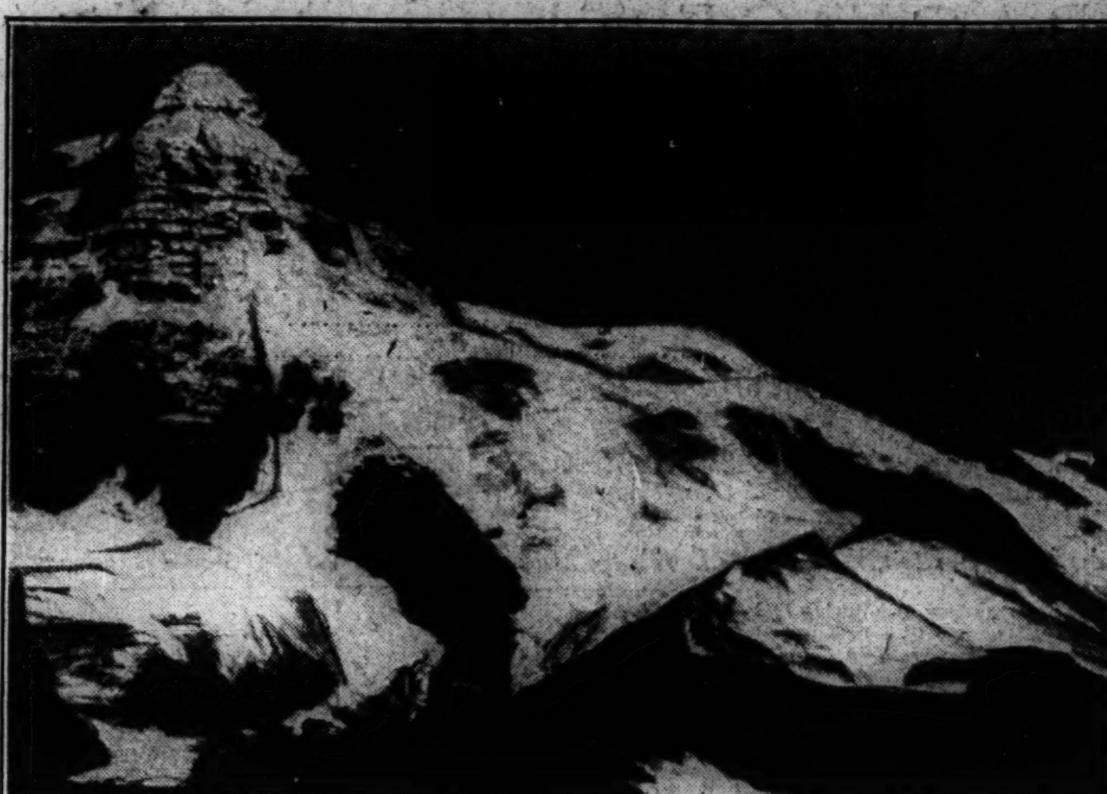
The stratagems to which the homeless are reduced are often ingenious. Once you occupy a flat you cannot be turned out except in rare cases, as there are special laws to save the people from being thrown out of their homes when they are sold above their heads. On occasions the Government housing department, the Ufficio degli Alloggi, hears that a tenant has more rooms at his disposal than he really needs and one morning the tenant in question is informed that he is to let his spare rooms to whomsoever the Ufficio may name, at a nominal rent.

### Vacancies Kept Secret

Whenever there is a flat to let its existence is kept strictly secret lest the aforesaid Ufficio should hear of it and compel the owner to let it at a moderate profit instead of at a profit of 1000 per cent.

And consequently househunters rally with a form of blackmail: as soon as negotiations have reached a certain point the would-be occupier threatens to report the flat to the Ufficio degli Alloggi unless the owner rents it to him at a lower price.

A couple of examples will serve to illustrate the difficulties of housing in Rome. A few weeks ago a person offered herself as cook in a large villa. It is nearly as difficult to find a servant as a house, and the mistress of the villa at once accepted the cook's



A Snowy Peak in Jasper Park Explored by Airplane

## Canadian Fliers Discover Lakes and Mountains in New Park

makes it incumbent upon them to seek friendships. It is for this reason that there is much talk in both countries of contracting new alliances. France for example is in spite of her aversion for Germany actually arguing that if she is deserted by England she must come to an understanding with Germany and certain British statesmen notably Winston Churchill long ago advocated an Anglo-German accord. Whether an Anglo-German accord is practical politics is another matter.

At any rate it is pointed out that England for hundreds of years has made sporadic attempts to stand aside from the affairs of Europe, but has invariably failed. She is bound to be a European power. If any European country aims at hegemony—as France is now said to be doing—England for her own protection has been obliged to enter into opposing combination.

Surely it is desirable that if there is this necessity of continental friendships, as undoubtedly there is, the preservation of the entente with France is the best course whether from a sentimental point of view or whether from the point of view of peace. Such restraint as friendly England can exercise over a friendly France is all to the good. France has also gained highly valuable information as to the possibility of breaking new trails to reach these newly discovered regions. They have made close-up reconnaissances of well-known peaks, valleys and mountain passes and have taken many photographs of them. In addition they have proved of service in obtaining

valuable information as to the extent and character of timber in different parts of the vast park. This in turn has enabled the park officials to determine on the best methods for providing adequate fire protection. On several occasions these aviators have taken messages to drop on construction crews working on new trails. Ordinarily these workmen would be at least two days' travel from the nearest telephone station.

Colonel Rogers, the park superintendent, went on some of the trips. He declared that in seven hours of flying over the park he had traveled a greater distance and had seen more country than he could possibly have done by trail in six weeks to two months, traveling hard.

## AIR BOARD OF CHICAGO HOPES TO WIN WORLD SPEED RECORD

Many Inquiries Received Relative to Operation of Organization for Communities Interested in Aviation

CHICAGO, Sept. 20—The Air Board of Chicago has received between 15 and 20 inquiries from various parts of the country relative to its work and made with a view to organizing similar boards in other cities, according to James S. Stephens, vice-president of the board. "Most of these inquiries," said Mr. Stephens, who is also vice-president of the Aero Club of Illinois, "have come to us through chambers of commerce, and evidence a growing interest in aviation. One came from Miami, Fla., and another from Boston."

The utter breakdown of the continental system as it existed before, during, and after the war, may have incalculable consequences. Therefore in spite of this reported intention of Mr. Lloyd George to withdraw from the reparation trouble, it is still to be hoped France and England will continue to work together.

## QUEBEC UNCONCERNED IN GENEVA MEETING

QUEBEC, Que., Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—After attending the international conference of labor in Geneva last year, Antonin Galipeault, Minister of Public Works and Labor in the Quebec Government, announced that he had returned with his colleague, Ferdinand Roy, convinced that the provinces of this Dominion had no interest there. In fact, he was even against the participation of Canada altogether in those deliberations, and the Province of Quebec had declined to send any representatives for the October sitting.

"The only problems discussed at the conference are those affecting labor in Europe," said the Minister. "The United States is not represented at the meetings and whatever may be said there is no doubt that Canadian labor problems are more linked with those of our neighbors than those of any other country."

## MUNICIPAL SELLING LOWERS MILK PRICE

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 20 (Special)

—The city of Rahway, under a Socialist administration's city milk commission, today put on sale at municipal milk stations for 12 cents a quart an ample supply of grade A milk, which had been selling for 15 cents a quart. The commission was appointed three weeks ago by Mayor James B. Furber. At a public forum meeting of citizens, the commission declared it had studied four ways to reduce the cost of milk: 1, by legislation; 2, by co-operative creameries and delivery; 3, by more efficient and economical methods on the part of present dealers, and 4, by municipal milk stations. It had found only the last practical for immediate relief, it was asserted.

**May Indicate Official View**

This is a very serious statement but it unfortunately represents a widely held opinion. What is the conclusion? It is that there is now nothing to be done but to permit France to carry on her threats if she chooses to do so, and for England to stand aside. Although this report puts the case more crudely than it would be put by the British Government, there is indeed reason to believe that it represents the conviction of the British Government.

Against this is the more historic view that England cannot do without a continental alliance any more than France can stand alone. The geographical position of the two countries

advantage of aid or advances from European governments which pay half the cost of operation. In the case when recently an aerial mail line was developed to Berlin, the German Government paid, in advance, \$400,000 for a year's service with one daily trip each way.

We cannot expect the development in this country of commercial air lines which carry passengers and freight until we can build planes which can carry more freight loads. These small planes used now carry a fraction more than 1 pound per horsepower. We can build planes to carry 6 or 7 pounds per horsepower, and I expect to see that double shortly. The men with money to invest will have to wait for the men who know to tell them when it is time to step forward.

We have received a number of proposals for the development of commercial lines with Chicago as a terminal. The inventor of the army bomber which was used to sink German warships in the army and navy bombing tests last summer sent an exceptionally definite proposal.

This engineer, a graduate of Harvard, had planned in detail what he proposed to do, his estimate, his equipment, his requirements for capitalization, and his prospective balance sheet. He had estimated his operating costs, which were itemized, as amounting to \$1,800,000, and his gross income as \$2,736,000. He looked for a profit after the deduction of taxes, of \$789,000. He proposed to operate one ship daily between Chicago and New York.

This plan interested the Chicago Association of Commerce because of the thoroughness with which it was worked out, although no comment has been made on its merits otherwise.

The Aero Club of Illinois, the other organization of which Mr. Stephens is vice-president, maintains the Ashburn Flying Field here.

## MILWAUKEE INAUGURATES PLAN FOR ELIMINATION OF TAXATION

Sinking Fund Method of Retiring Funded Debt Expected to Revolutionize Present Methods

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Civic eyes in all parts of the world will turn with interest to Milwaukee now that it is embarked on a project which it hopes will make it the first city in the Nation to relieve its people from the burden of paying taxes.

A civic foundation is to be established which will build up a sinking fund designed gradually to retire the funded debt, reducing the tax rate year by year until it has been eliminated entirely. This is to be done by two trust funds. One will be created by the City Government out of its revenues. The other will be formed by gifts from public-spirited citizens.

Regarded by economists and sociologists as probably the most forward step Milwaukee ever has taken, the foundation makes this growing city's future still more promising, for the plan is a guaranty of lower taxes in succeeding years, a magnet that will be sure to attract enterprising capital and thoughtful citizens. Coming at a time when there is loud complaint everywhere over increased taxation, Milwaukee's novel municipal enterprise is bound to win favorable attention far and wide.

**Banker Takes Charge**

That the plan is feasible is demonstrated by the fact that the president of the largest banking institution, Oliver C. Fuller of the First Wisconsin National Bank, has accepted the invitation of Daniel W. Hoan, the Mayor, to become the head of the foundation. Mr. Fuller is well fitted for the task because his initiative and labors led to the establishment several years ago of the Milwaukee Foundation, the income of which is devoted to benevolent purposes.

The present second-class rates, averaging four cents a pound, never have been changed in the special war revenue legislation, although, the publishers explain, many of the other revenue provisions of that legislation have been lowered. Some of the larger publishers are still shipping their publications by freight, but this method cannot be taken advantage of by smaller ones.

Officers elected by the association are: President, H. M. Sweetland, United Publishers' Corporation; first vice-president, R. J. Cudlith, Literary Digest; second vice-president, P. S. Collins, Curtis Publishing Company; secretary, F. C. Hoyt, The Outlook; treasurer, R. W. Allen, Allen Business Papers.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

International Exhibit  
in Paris of Decorative  
and Industrial ArtsParis, Sept. 7  
Special Correspondence

**I**N THE midst of the all-absorbing reparations questions and other political issues bearing on the future of the French Nation, there still seems to be time for prominent officials of the Government and public-spirited citizens to go ahead with plans for the genuine advancement of the country's arts and industries. One of the characteristics of France's people is their ever ardent desire to attain very high degrees of perfection in the arts and industries for which they are famous. This laudable national trait seems to be coming to the fore more than ever these days and is finding expression in many interesting and intelligent ways.

One of these is the projected international exhibition of modern decorative and industrial arts, to be held in the spring of the year 1924, plans for which are almost complete. This exhibition is indicative not only of a progressive and important step in the right direction, but shows a purpose to bring modern France to the notice of the world and lay before its eyes the growth and improvement in many of its principal activities.

The impression of many visitors here of late has been that France is just, perhaps, a little bit backward in coming forward, as the saying goes, in relation to its commercial methods. It is quite possible, then, that this exhibition may prove enlightening to those who have made such a criticism, as it can be truly stated that the realization of the project will be of momentous import as an exposé of industrial progress, it being the opinion of those at the head of it that the juries will refuse without exception anything which is not clearly of a modern character.

## To Occupy 56-Acre District

The spirit and purpose of the enterprise are perhaps best exemplified in a paragraph from the newspaper *Comedia*. "France will be on trial at this exhibition," says this daily, "and we must come out victorious if we want to again find that favor in foreign lands which for so long has been our cherished right. Therefore, in order to attain this goal we must select without hesitancy only such examples of work as are absolutely worthy to symbolize what they represent—the very finest and best that France has to offer."

An idea of the size of the exhibition may be gained by the fact that it will occupy the whole of the Esplanade des Invalides, the adjoining quays, the gardens of the Cours-la-Reine from the Place de la Concorde to the Bridge Alexander III, the bridge itself, and the entire Grand Palais, a total of over 56 acres of land. Senator Fernand David is the general commissioner.

Among the regulations covering participation are the following:

"Only such articles denoting workmanship born of a new inspiration and showing genuine originality will be admitted. These also must have a direct relationship to the modern decorative and industrial arts."

## Forbidden are:

1. Paintings, statues, or works not strictly contributing to a decorative ensemble.

2. Copies, imitations and studies of any ancient styles are rigorously excluded.

3. Manufacturing or technical processes of any sort.

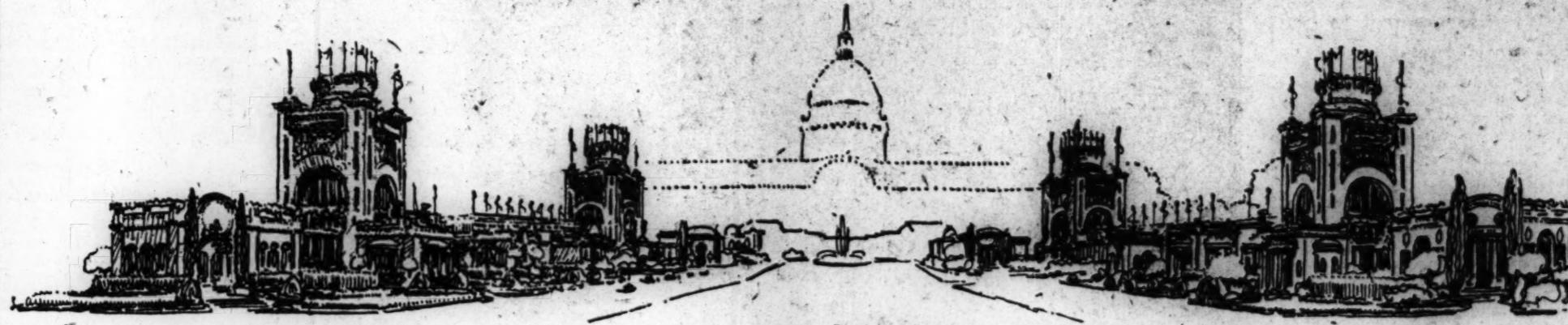
4. Sketches or rough drafts. Only finished products will be accepted and those whose artistic character or stamp are undeniable.

Though the above are but a fragment of the regulations, they are quoted to give an idea of the precision which characterizes all the measures governing this exposition. There has been no intention to exclude painters or sculptors, but quite the contrary. What the organizers have wanted to avoid is another Salom.

## Five Groups of Exhibits

The exhibition will be composed of five groups, in turn subdivided into classes. Group 1 will be architecture. Under this heading will come the stone, wood, metal and glass industries, ceramics, ornamental ironwork and what is known in French as "architecture exécutee" (plans of cities, houses, monuments, etc.). Group 2 will be household and personal articles such as furniture, art leather goods, jewelry, textiles, musical instruments, toys, interior decorations for steamships, railroads, street cars, automobiles, etc. Under Group 3 will be classed all wearing apparel like gowns, dresses, suits, laces, embroidery, hats, gloves, etc. Group 4 will consist of arts and industries relating to the theater, street and garden. Included will be the art of theatricals, interiors and exteriors of theaters, hippodromes, aerodromes, open air theaters, lighting effects; public fountains, arches, public fêtes; groups for gardens, garden furniture, etc. Group 5 will be education. Here will be shown modern methods of instruction in the decorative arts and technical schools; the development of art in such schools, etc.

The above incomplete list will serve to show what a numerous and varied amount of things will be on view. The real attempt, which is something new and effective, will be the uniting of whole series of harmonious ensembles and this to be accomplished in three ways. The Grand Palais will contain all such articles as are made in series and each article or series of articles will be found in the particular room allotted to objects of that class. In the galleries of the Esplanade des Invalides all goods will be assembled in booths, while distributed along the Cours-la-Reine, the quays and the Esplanade will be the large pavilions reserved for artists and manufacturers exhibiting collective groups, both French and foreign. Participants will thus be able to present their works and wares in a most favorable manner, and the public, who will better appreciate them in such surroundings, will be able to it is considered possible that they be-



As the Esplanade des Invalides, Paris, Will Appear During the Modern Decorative and Industrial Art Exhibition in the Spring of 1924

Intelligently note how commerce, industry and art are contributing economically to the practical amelioration and embellishment of everyday living by their close co-operation.

A gratifying aspect of the plans, denoting care and thought, is the fact that this corner of Paris will need no modifying at all. Not a tree will have to be removed, nor any limbs cut to impair the charm of the Champs Elysées, as with the exception of the towers at the entrance, no pavilion or building is to be over 16½ feet high.

Great enthusiasm over this projected exhibition has been manifested throughout the land and industrials especially have shown that they understand its significance. They do not want to lose the places they have won in the world's markets, and are willing to go to great lengths in making sacrifices to insure the success of the enterprise.

Right now efforts are under way to marshal the whole of France for the affair, as they are very desirous that strangers, who will undoubtedly come in large numbers, will not leave with any false impressions, but that

on the contrary they will, during their visit, be confronted with such irrefutable proofs of the progress and high degree of perfection attained, they will readily see the capability of France to produce order and method when the need exists for them.

As a consequence, there will not be many aspiring entrants who will protest to the juries, as these gentlemen will be compelled to exercise great severity at times, actuated as they will be by constructive motives only, in order to show the rest of the world just what the finest and best France has to offer.

The display, as a whole, should interest equally, the public for whom the goods are destined, the merchant who will buy and sell them, the industrial who will manufacture them, and the artist and artisans who thought them out and made possible their production.

NORTON WEBB.

set and overlapping objects in great variety such as arms, armor, and musical instruments. This suit shows traces of gilding which must have given it an appearance of great magnificence. These suits are doubtless Venetian as they differ in style from armor of Milanese or Brescian workmanship.

The museum's collection of ancient gems has been likewise enriched by the addition of 18 new examples, almost every one a notable specimen of its kind. The earliest is a carnelian (from about 1400 B. C.) with a fine engraving of a tethered bull done with all the charm and freshness of Cretan work. There are two stones of the sixth century B. C., one of which has a Sardinian origin, according to Furtwängler in his "Antike Gemmen." Animals remained favorite subjects with the Greek artists during the fifth and fourth centuries B. C. and several stones have beautiful representations of a hound, a lion, dolphins, and a wolf.

The Romans, too, proclaim the imitative artist, who, though excelling as craftsman, borrowed his styles and subjects from his predecessors. The chief interest in these reliefs of antiquity lies in the combination of beautiful and varied materials, often exquisite workmanship, and in the range of subject matter with its light on many aspects of ancient life and customs. R. F.

Some Leading Hamlets  
in Danish TheatersCopenhagen, Sept. 1  
Special Correspondence

**T**HE part of Hamlet might be called "the blue ribbon" of the stage, the ambition of most aspiring actors. But whereas the Derby can only be won in one way, by one horse getting a little in front of the rest, the coveted prize of the stage admits of solutions and renderings innumerable.

Copenhagen, last season, had the rare chance of witnessing, within a few months, the performances of three, it is hardly too much to say, world-famed Hamlets: Alexander Moissi, Katchalov and Ingolf Schancke—hailing from such different and far apart countries as Austria-Trieste, Russia, and Norway—and with widely differing conceptions and methods of expressing the part. While the tragedy of Hamlet deals incidentally with the discovered murder of a father, the real discovery is simply the disillusionment of idealistic youth, and therefore "Hamlet" has become the drama of all time.

Schancke rendered Hamlet with sensitive refinement and much understanding, for Katchalov it became a very clever fireworks of declamation, taken from this able and experienced actor's large and well assort stock in trade, but the warm human cry of Moissi at times cut right through the elaborate brocade of Shakespeare's style and allowed us to hear the living Shakespeare's whisper, storm and moan.

There are actors, great actors, who excel in the mere outward representation of their part; others, and London has known such, have themselves such a pronounced personality that they put their stamp on the part instead of the reverse being the case. Moissi belongs to the latter category; instead of his becoming Hamlet, it is rather Hamlet who becomes Moissi. He cares nothing for the tricks of the costumer, his innermost being is his workshop, he plays from within. He is said not to allow a word to leave his lips till it has received the hallmark of his thought and been through that fiery crucible, which may be likened to a furnace on which a revolutionary fire is always burning. In appearance, Moissi was not the Prince of Denmark but himself, somewhat slovenly in attire, his face without any paint, a modern face on which thought had ploughed its deep furrows. But beneath this unassuming exterior he harbored Hamlet's sorrow and pain-laden memory and in some of his monologues he rose to great heights.

Of Katchalov's Hamlet there is less to be recorded. It was less personal, more traditional, and lacked youth and fire. In much, however, Katchalov is noteworthy and his person and acting always bear the stamp of true nobility. Ingolf Schancke was a very different Hamlet, youthful, enamored, sensitive, but at the same time powerful and deep; groaning under the message from the ghost at times with the sadness of an elegy, at others the confiding friend, natural and spontaneous, least impressive in the monologues in which Moissi gave such masterly acting. Schancke, of the three, most conformed to one's idea of Hamlet as a handsome and charming young Prince, and on a Danish stage, his beautiful Norwegian diction was a joy for there is a clearer and

more melodious ring in Norse than is usually heard in Danish.

Ingolf Schancke, about a quarter of a century ago, deserted his desk in an office in Berlin, a town which has always boasted a high-class theater, and began to study at the theater. He quickly made a mark, aided by a handsome appearance and by that enviable gift for an actor, pronounced personal charm. He soon found his way to Christiania, where he had fair prospects and many parts. He had already been attached to two or three private theaters when he went to the National Theater. At this theater he has undertaken a variety of tasks and always acquitted himself well; he became and still is one of the pillars, perhaps the pillar of Norway's National Theater.

Alexander Moissi was born in Austrian-Trieste, his mother was an Italian, from Florence, his father Albanian. The language in the home was Italian, and at school he learnt Greek and Albanian. He obtained a very modest engagement at the Vienna Burg Theater, where German, of course, was the language. Moving to Prague, he became Berlin's most popular actor in Reinhardt's palmy days. It was at Moscow, however, that he definitely conquered the world at large while on a Russian tour. He was feted in Petrograd and Brussels and Paris, and played Ibsen in Italian in Venice. Goethe's desired man to become "good Europeans"; Moissi has become one.

In 1918 there appeared at the Linnell sale a picture which at the time was almost unrecognized. It has been presented to the National Gallery, London, by Mr. Charles Clarke. The subject, a Madonna with St. Catherine and St. Pelagia is a most attractive example of the Dutchman Quinten Massys (1460-1530). This picture is one of few remaining examples of Netherlandish painting on linen executed in tempera. Quinten Massys, one of the most prominent painters of his time, worked at Antwerp and retained the technical methods introduced by the Van Eycks, but with a softer and broader handling, and with a wonderfully subtle modeling which gave perfect relief and rounding without marked shadows. The galleries of Berlin and Petrograd contain fine examples of his skill. He is known variously as Massys, Metey and Massys.

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Aid for the Unacted  
London Playwrights

**O**NE pressing need of the amateur playwright is for an expert to take him in hand and point out his inevitable faults of technique and construction. Of course, numbers of people profess to do this, and the British theatrical papers contain their advertisements. The trouble, however, is that the majority of these people are quite unqualified, and are merely out to extract heavy fees from ambitious aspirants. The only people who can pronounce an opinion of real value are successful dramatists themselves; and they are generally much too busy to devote their time to this purpose.

Still, a prospect of securing practical help is now offered by the launching of the Amateur Players Club in London. Under arrangements that have been made by this group, all work submitted by members will be read and reported upon by the accomplished dramatist, Mr. Louis N. Parker. A moderate fee is charged for this service and the club undertakes to stage any piece that is approved.

An interesting condition imposed by Mr. Parker is that in such cases the author must himself attend the rehearsals with a view to completing his training. With many producing societies, however, the author is not allowed anywhere near the theater not allowed any voice in the rehearsing of his own work.

New Works to Be Played  
by New York Symphony

**N**EW YORK, Sept. 19 (Special Correspondence)—New compositions announced to be performed the coming season at the concerts of the New York Symphony Society. Walter Damrosch, conductor, include the following:

Saint-Saëns, "Carnival of the Animals"; Alten, "Midsummer-märkte"; Glasowoff, "Dance Scenes"; Glass, "Scatika"; symphony; Schreker, "A Dancing Play"; suite; Pizzetti, "La Pisanello" suite; Roger-Ducasse, "Epithalamium."

On tour this season, the orchestra will make five visits to Philadelphia, Baltimore and to Washington. An early winter trip includes visits to Hamilton and Toronto, Ont., and Binghamton and Rochester, N. Y.

For the Young People's concerts given at Aeolian Hall are announced appearances by Mme. Hempel, soprano; Miss Rubinstein, violinist; and Mme. Hess, pianist. A choral program is also in the plans, and a ballet performance.

Officials of a British film company, which has just completed a photoplay with Miss Mae Marsh in the lead, like her work so well that they wish her to appear in the leading role of a screen version of "Taddy, the Next Best Thing."

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## Metropolitan Acquires Rare Armor

Special from Monitor Bureau

**N**EW YORK, Sept. 18—In the center of the great hall of armor at the Metropolitan Museum stand two sculptures of horses, resplendent in their suits of armor as when knight of old rode forth to battle. They stand out conspicuously, even in the midst of the medieval splendor of the treasures of the museum's collection, where each suit of armor seems to outdo the next in richness of detail and the colored banners hang from the gallery above in great festivity. Horse armor, being "tarissima" as the museum bulletins states, places a collection at once in the front rank, and New York may look with just pride on these accoutrements, since the Tower of London possesses but seven of them, Paris five, Dresden seven, Vienna three, Madrid seven, and Berlin six.

The fortunes of war in the twentieth century have brought these souvenirs of the bellicose sixteenth century from their ancestral repository in an ancient castle in the Tresivian province to New York City, for when the Italian forces on the Plain were to be advanced at a crucial point in the Great War, it was found expedient to bombard this ancient castle. The valuable objects of the armory in this home of the Collalto family were placed in farm wagons by the custodian to be transported to the owner in Vienna. But one wagon survived the bombardment and reached its destination, with its contents red with rust and falling to pieces as the ancient straps rotted. Only some old horse armor remained and being apparently of small value to the owner it was sold to a Viennese antiquary. It was found by one of the Metropolitan Museum's curators and here the panels are filled with close-</p

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

TARIFF ENACTMENT  
LEND'S FIRM TONE  
TO WOOL MARKET

Definite Establishment of Basis  
Give Trade Confidence—  
Sales Brisk

Today the tariff bill, after the longest period of consideration ever given to a tariff measure, was laid before President Harding, who must give final consideration to the bill within 10 days, either by approving or vetoing it, failing which, the bill becomes a law automatically. It is expected that the President will approve the bill, although so far as the wool schedule is concerned, the trade considers it the worst bill ever submitted.

Wool is in strict conformity with the intent of the law, wool men say, would prove practically unworkable, while in actual rates in the bill are the highest which have been written into any tariff bill for many years, averaging some 55 per cent higher than that of the wool imported under the Payne-Aldrich Act, which President Taft found so excessive as to declare them indefensible.

And ye the wool trade and doubtless all the business interests have experienced a great feeling of relief that the suspense is over and the terms of the new tariff have been determined. Business can now be done with the confidence that a basis has been established at length, which, although iniquitable in many respects, nevertheless certain.

The tariff may be a source of some difficulty at a time, since there are always questions arising under any new tariff which call for interpretation. Some such questions already are being asked and the answer is not readily apparent from the text of the bill but probably will have to be decided by the courts.

**New Rules Amplified.**

At a meeting in New York yesterday, the appraisers of Boston, New York and Philadelphia met and amplified the rules drawn up in Boston last Friday for the temporary procedure for withdrawal of wool under the new tariff. It was decided to follow the usual commercial rules practiced by the wool trade, so far as possible, in fixing shrinkages, etc., releasing 90 per cent of designated lots at once upon application and payment of duty and if there is no disagreement over the shrinkage, after examination by the appraisers, the entire lot will be released.

The importer is required to furnish an estimate of shrinkage, purchase rice, identification marks of bales, etc., with invoices, penalties attaching in case of misrepresentation of shrinkage.

The conference defined the term "clean content," as follows: "Clean content means the bone-dry condition, scoured, with burrs, grease and all foreign matter removed, plus regain for average atmospheric condition."

The wool market, in consequence of the imminence of the tariff's passage, has been much brisker during the last week, and sales have been larger than for many months, although the trade has been very sensitive to every little clay in the process of enactment. The recommitment to the Conference Committee by the House halted business at once last week, while the raising of a point of order in the Senate, so "put the brakes on" the market, but the manufacturers and dealers like have indicated their attitude toward the future by their activities during the last 10 days.

**Prices Are Firm**  
It cannot be said that prices are higher but they certainly are much firmer and that has been demonstrated by the experiences of buyers who have attempted to buy under current quotations.

Sales of fine staple wools have been made on the basis of \$1.25@1.30 for good to choice domestic; at \$1.10@1.20 for half-blood combing; 90@95c for three-eighths and 85@90c for quarter-blood combing, while low quarter has sold at 60@62c and braid wool at 45c, clean basis, in each instance.

There have been considerable sales of wool in bond, also, dealers buying a fair weight of wool from the importers, best Cape wools having sold readily at around 85@90c, clean; while top-making Australian fine wools have brought 90@95c, and 64s combing about \$1, with 70s quoted as high as \$1.10 for best warp wools.

Argentine Lincolns have been sold at 30 cents in the grease, duty paid, and other low and medium South American wools have been sold with some freedom both in bond and free of duty. Scoured wools have been fairly active also; in fact, nearly everything in the shape of wool has been in demand at a fair price. The buyers representing some of the largest mills in the country have been in the market and have taken substantial quantities of wool, indicating the sound condition in the market for goods.

**France a Heavy Buyer**  
The Australian new season opened yesterday at Brisbane, with prices very strong, being about 10 per cent above the rates prevailing at the close of the last season in July. France was the keenest buyer, taking the greater part of the wool offered, there being 15,000 bales offered on the opening day, with a selection hardly better than fair, of which 95 per cent was sold. American buyers and England took little.

Prices ruled about on the following bases, clean landed, c. i. f. and e.: good worsted fleeces of 70s grade, \$1.01; good 66s of the same description, 97c cents; average 70s, same price, and good worsted pieces of 67-70s quality, 92 cents, exchange being figured at \$4.43.

The London sales closed last Friday with prices on the finer merinos down slightly from the high point, but the market otherwise was strong. Opin-

ion in Bradford is that the top of the market has been reached for some time to come, with good 64s tops quoted at 60d. or better. It may be, however, that the Yorkshire trade has held back somewhat in order to influence the colonial markets and prevent too much inflation.

WHEAT ADVANCES  
BUT SOON REACTS;  
CORN STRONGER

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Wheat scored a little advance in price today during the early dealings, an unexpected upturn of values at Liverpool lending confidence to buyers here.

The opening, which varied from  $\frac{1}{4}$ c @  $\frac{1}{4}$ c higher, with December \$1.04  $\frac{1}{4}$  and May \$1.08  $\frac{1}{4}$  @ 1.08  $\frac{1}{4}$ , was followed by a reaction which carried the market a trifle below the first range.

Corn and oats showed independent firmness induced by prospects of a better shipping outlet to the east. After opening  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent off to  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent higher, December 58  $\frac{1}{4}$  cents to 58  $\frac{1}{4}$  cents, the corn market made a slight general gain.

Oats opened unchanged to  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent higher, December 36  $\frac{1}{4}$  cents and later continued to harden.

Provisions were easier in the absence of special demand.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:  
Call Loans—Boston New York  
Renewal rate ..... 4% 4%  
Outside coml paper ..... 4% 4%  
Customer's coml loans 4% 4%  
Individual coml ins 5% 5%  
Yester- Today  
Bar silver in New York ..... 69  $\frac{1}{2}$  69  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Bar silver in London ..... 58  $\frac{1}{2}$  58  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Mexican dollars ..... 55  $\frac{1}{2}$  55  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Bar gold in London ..... 52  $\frac{1}{2}$  52  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Canadian ex ds ..... 1.32 1.32  
Domestic bar silver ..... 99  $\frac{1}{2}$  99  $\frac{1}{2}$

## Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:

P.C.	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Dallas	San Francisco
Boston	4	4	4	4	4
New York	4	4	4	4	4
Philadelphia	4	4	4	4	4
Cleveland	4	4	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4	4
Amsterdam	4	4	4	4	4
Athens	5	5	5	5	5
Paris	5	5	5	5	5
Bombay	4	4	4	4	4
Brussels	4	4	4	4	4
Bucharest	6	6	6	6	6
Calcutta	4	4	4	4	4
Copenhagen	5	5	5	5	5
Helsingfors	9	9	9	9	9
Lisbon	7	7	7	7	7

## Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—	Today	Yesterday
60@90 days	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
30@60 days	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Under 30 days	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Less Known Banks—		
60@60 days	3% $\frac{1}{2}$ %	3% $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Under 30 days	3% $\frac{1}{2}$ %	3% $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Eligible Private Bankers—		
60@90 days	3% $\frac{1}{2}$ %	3% $\frac{1}{2}$ %
30@60 days	3% $\frac{1}{2}$ %	3% $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Under 30 days	3% $\frac{1}{2}$ %	3% $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Clearing House Figures		
Boston New York	\$61,000,000	\$74,000,000
Exchanges ..... 45,225,600		
Balances ..... 25,000,000		
Year ago today ..... 15,134,557		
F. R. bank credit ..... 24,385,922		

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

Last	Current	Previous	4.3648
Sterling—	4.43%	4.42%	4.3648
Cables ..... 4.43%	4.42%	4.3648	4.3648
France ..... 0.7674	0.7611	0.7611	0.7611
Guiders ..... 3.869	3.858	4.02	4.02
Marks ..... 0.9716	0.9685	0.9685	0.9685
Austria ..... 0.9415	0.9415	0.9415	0.9415
Swiss francs ..... 1.870	1.862	1.862	1.862
Belgian francs ..... 1.513	1.513	1.513	1.513
Kronen(Austria) ..... 0.0725	0.0715	0.0715	0.0715
Sweden ..... 2.648	2.644	2.644	2.644
Denmark ..... 2.078	2.065	2.065	2.065
Norway ..... 1.705	1.705	1.705	1.705
Greece ..... 0.208	0.225	0.193	0.193
Argentina ..... 0.834	0.8082	0.8648	0.8648
Poland ..... 0.0923	0.0923	0.0923	0.0923
Hungary ..... 0.0416	0.040	0.040	0.040
Jugoslavia ..... 0.0325	0.034	0.032	0.032
Finland ..... 0.0217	0.0218	0.020	0.020
Rumania ..... 0.0680	0.0680	0.0680	0.0680
Portugal ..... 0.0525	0.0525	0.0525	0.0525
Spain ..... 0.0755	0.0755	0.0755	0.0755
Shanghai ..... 0.7225	0.7225	1.0232	1.0232
Hong Kong ..... 0.5727	0.5727	0.5727	0.5727
Bombay ..... 0.2878	0.2878	0.2878	0.2878
Yokohama ..... 0.4815	0.4815	0.4815	0.4815
Brazil ..... 1.200	1.240	1.2650	1.2650
Uruguay ..... 0.7840	0.7840	1.0342	1.0342
Chile ..... 1.395	1.395	1.480	1.480
*Calcutta ..... 0.2910	0.2825	0.2825	0.2825

\* 1913 average 32.44 cts. per rupee.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Unsettled, probably rain late tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh easterly winds.

New Haven: Probably rain tonight and Thursday; moderate temperature; increasing northeast winds.

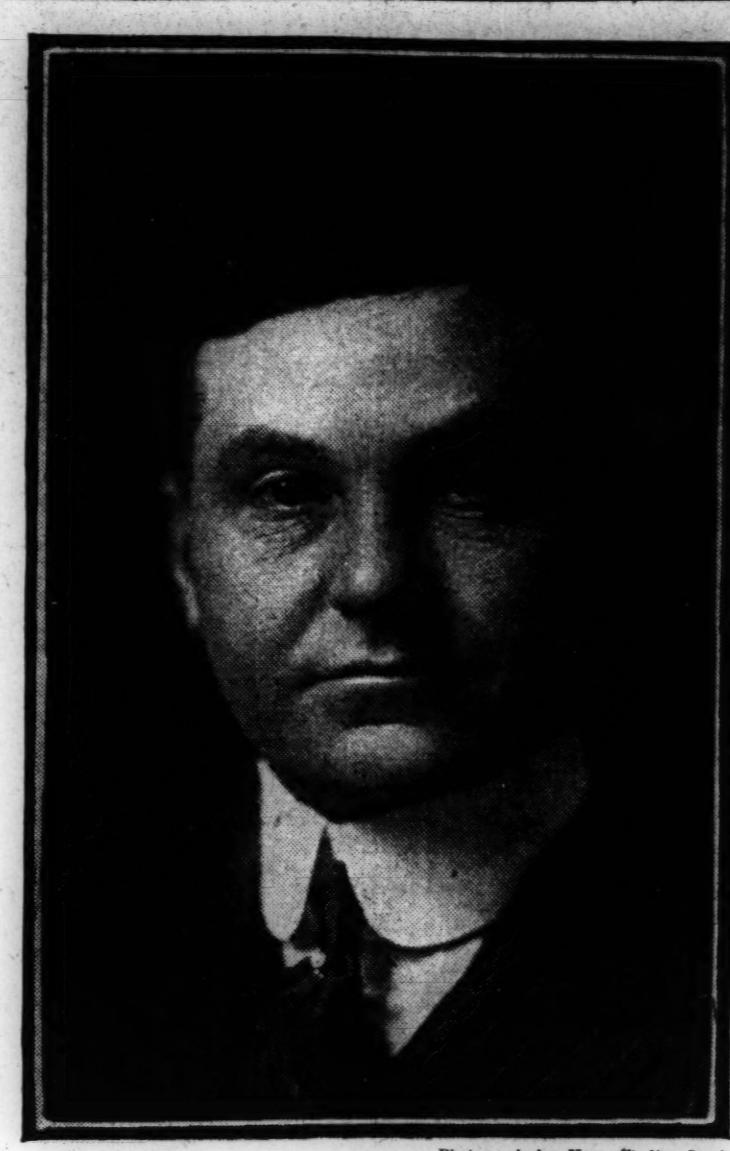
Portland, Maine: Rain tonight; Thursday cloudy and unsettled; moderate temperature; fresh southwest winds.

Weather Outlook

The weather was high Tuesday night over the North Atlantic states. In the Middle Atlantic and New England states the weather will be cloudy and unsettled with moderate temperature and probably local rains Wednesday and Thursday.

Official Temperatures  
(8 a.m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany ..... 60	Kansas City ..... 58
Atlanta City ..... 66	Memphis ..... 66
Boston ..... 58	Montreal ..... 56
Buena ..... 58	Nantucket ..... 60
Calgary ..... 52	Calgary ..... 52
Charleston ..... 68	Chicago ..... 62
Chicago ..... 62	Philadelphia ..... 60
Denver ..... 48	Pittsburgh ..... 62
Des Moines ..... 56	Portland, Ore. ..... 54
Eastport ..... 52	Portland, Ore. ..... 54
Fatheras ..... 70	St. Louis ..... 52
Helena ..... 48	St. Paul ..... 54
Jacksonville ..... 70	Washington ..... 54



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STOCKS REcede  
AFTER MODERATE  
PRICE ADVANCENear East Developments Still  
Dominating Influence in  
Market

Wall Street's approval of President Harding's veto message on the soldier bonus bill and its lack of serious concern over the Near Eastern situation was reflected in the strong tone at the opening of today's New York stock market. Prices advanced steadily over a broad list on comparatively light dealings.

Oil shares led the advance. Standard Oil of New Jersey having been pushed up 3 points in response to the announcement of an increase in the export price of kerosene.

Gains of a point or more also were recorded by Standard Oil of California, Pan American, Royal Dutch and Cossen.

Equipments, motors, coppers, zincs, public utilities and independent steels participated in the advance, the gains ranging from large fractions to nearly 2 points.

Trading in rails was less active, but Omaha and Illinois Central moved a point higher and Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Atchison improved fractionally. American Ice and National Biscuit stood out in the specialty list.

## Prices Continue Strong

The upward movement continued throughout the morning, new high records being established by Austin Nichols, Beechnut Packing, White Eazie Oil, and American Zinc preferred. Reports of an early re-opening of the Ford plants, settlement of the shopmen's strike on the New York Central road, and announcement of higher prices for various commodities all contributed to the more cheerful sentiment. There were indications also that the short interest was being largely reduced.

Some of the outstanding gains were made by Phillips Jones, Cluett Peabody, and American Express, which were up to 5 points.

There were a few exceptions to the upward swing. British Empire Steel second preferred dropping back 5 points and Marine preferred 2½.

## Call money opened at 4% per cent.

Traders were again watching for new leads in special issues during the afternoon and when signs of concerted buying appeared they trailed along, carrying many specialties to new high levels. The coppers, merchandise and minor motors were conspicuously strong. Tidewater Oil gained 6 points, Kresge 5, and Maxwell Motors A, Manhattan Shirt and National Cloak & Suit preferred 2½ to 3%.

## Liberty Bonds Rise

Substantial improvement in prices of Liberty bonds in reflection of the President's veto of the bonus bill was the outstanding development in today's early bond dealings. Liberty 3½s were pushed up 24 points and the other issues rose 6 to 16.

Foreign securities made a favorable response to the better tone of foreign exchange rates. French 7½s advanced a point and good fractional gains were recorded by United Kingdom 5½s of 1937, Belgian 7½s, Marseilles 6s, Bordeaux 6s, Brazil 8s, Mexican 4s, and Seine 7s. Berne 8s, Swiss Confederation 8s, and Japanese 4s were inclined to heaviness.

Mixed changes were noted in the railroad and industrial bond lists, but the main trend was upward. Gains of a point or more were made by Atchison, adjustment 4s, stamped, Wilson Company convertible 6s, and Chile Copper 6s.

Seaboard Air Line 6s fell back a point.

While there appeared to be some irregularity in the final hour, stocks regained some of their losses made earlier in the day. In general fractional gains were made by the leading speculative issues and the closing was fairly firm.

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co., Boston)

(Quotations to 24 p.m.)

Last. Prev. Open High Low Sale close Oct. 21.34 21.51 21.03 21.08 21.31 Dec. 21.55 21.74 21.20 21.23 21.50 Jan. 21.40 21.55 20.80 20.80 21.31 May. 21.40 21.55 20.80 20.80 21.31 July. 21.15 21.32 20.80 20.80 21.05 Spots 24.30, down 25.

## New Orleans Cotton

Prev. Open High Low Close Oct. 20.90 20.90 20.38 20.38 Dec. 20.88 21.10 20.58 20.58 Jan. 20.92 21.03 20.68 20.53

## LIVERPOOL COTTON

Prev. Open High Low Close Oct. 20.90 20.90 20.38 20.38 Dec. 20.88 21.10 20.58 20.58 Jan. 20.92 21.03 20.68 20.53

**STEEL OUTPUT RAISED A BIT**  
CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The Illinois Steel Company, United States Steel subsidiary, increased its output 5 to 65 per cent of capacity and advanced prices about \$1 a ton on bar shapes and plates and \$2 on the plates, spikes and bolts. This makes structural and plates 2 cents to 2.30 cents, Chicago, with bar quoted from 2 cents to 2.50 cents. The Inland Steel Company continues at 65 per cent capacity, with prospect of an immediate increase in operations.

**STRUCTURAL STEEL IN DEMAND**  
CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The demand for steel of structural quality continues heavy, and prices are firm to steady. One important producer is quoting \$1 a ton higher on all finished material than a week ago.

**HIDES ACTIVE AND STRONG**  
CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The big packer hide markets are active, with native steer hides advancing a full cent a pound to 22c. Butt braided hides sold at 20c. The country hide market is firmer in tone, with almost all large dealers asking 17c for short and extremes.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

## Closing Prices

Open High Low Sale close Last Sat. Sep. 20 Sept. 19

Adams Ex. . . . . 92 124 95 82 794 Air Reduction. . . . . 594 594 594 584

Ajax Rubber. . . . . 15 154 134 134 134

Alaska Jun. . . . . 154 154 154 154 154

Am Am Capiles. . . . . 116 116 116 116 116

Am Can. . . . . 161 161 161 161 161

Am Can pf. . . . . 1094 1094 1094 1094 1094

Am Car F. . . . . 184 184 184 184 184

Am Oil Co pf. . . . . 514 514 514 514 514

Am Express. . . . . 141 141 141 141 141

Am F. & C. . . . . 40 40 40 40 40

Am Blt. Note pf. . . . . 53 53 53 53 53

Am Best Sug. . . . . 46 46 46 45 45

Am Bosch. . . . . 414 414 414 414 414

Am Boat Sh. . . . . 82 82 82 82 82

Am Can. . . . . 614 614 614 614 614

Am Can pf. . . . . 1094 1094 1094 1094 1094

Am Car F. . . . . 184 184 184 184 184

Am Chalm pf. . . . . 103 103 103 103 103

Am Chm pf. . . . . 40 40 40 40 40

Am Chm pf. . . . . 69 69 69 69 69

Am Blt. Note pf. . . . . 53 53 53 53 53

Am Best Sug. . . . . 46 46 46 45 45

Am Bus. . . . . 414 414 414 414 414

Am Can. . . . . 116 116 116 116 116

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BIG BUSINESS  
IN CLOTH IS  
BEING DONE

Several Factors Start All Around  
Revival and Mills Are Fairly  
Swamped With Orders

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 20.—The appearance at last of vigorous and sustained demand has given the primary cotton goods markets a better tone, and a far more encouraging aspect than has been seen for many months. The volume of trading which has been done during the last few days has been so much larger than anything experienced for weeks and weeks that most operators in the market were disposed to declare that the long-looked-for revival of business was already a fact.

## Various Favorable Factors

The upward turn taken by the raw cotton markets during the early part of last week, the settlement of the New England textile strike and the wage increases granted, together with the ominous crop reports from the cotton-growing districts, indicating a possible shortage of raw material, all played their part in bringing the big buyers into the market, and the trading broadened so rapidly that the mills were soon flooded with more business than they felt they could accept.

Manufacturers did not care to commit their equipment for long future deliveries when everything pointed to a rise in prices, and the present levels figured so close to actual cost. Buyers who had been putting off their purchases until all uncertainties were cleared away found when they finally came into the market that the mills would not or could not give them the deliveries they wanted. In a number of cases large-sized orders had to be split up among several different mills in order to get them placed at all.

One noticeable feature of the situation has been the carefulness with which prices have been advanced. The uncertain advancing of quotations which has characterized nearly every previous buying boom was absent this time. All factors in the situation are apparently anxious to nurse business back to normal and the sellers have been slow, therefore, to push up their figures, until forced to do so by pressure of demand.

Their forbearance has been rewarded in the fact that the buying seemed in no way to falter when quotations were raised. Last week closed very strong indeed so far as prices were concerned and the first days of trading this week showed no indications of weakening, the demand being well sustained in all quarters of the market.

## Print Cloth a Leader

Print cloths took the lead naturally in the revival and there was heavy buying of both wide and narrow styles. Converters did not come in as a rule until printers and bleachers had made big inroads in the available supply, while the bag trade, not caring to wait longer, came forward with several large orders some of which individually reached a figure of more than 200,000 yards. Wide print cloths went up slowly but steadily, 38½-inch 64 by 60s jumping from 8¾c to 8½c and later going to 8¾c and then to 9c, flat.

Other standard construction moved up proportionately although a few such as 60 by 48s lagged behind the rest of the market in price, but eventually reached a fractionally higher level.

In Fall River, Mass., there was a large volume of trading, much of it being in the 36-inch low-count goods, and also in the medium-weight goods of the same width. On 44 squares 27 inches wide there was much activity and a number of very large orders placed around 5 cents. Sales of the week in that city were estimated at more than 200,000, and might have been twice as large had manufacturers been willing to accept the business offered.

Sateens constituted another very strong type of goods, and it soon developed that there was no possibility of filling the current demand for them except at sufficiently higher levels to induce mills to book long future orders.

## Fine Goods Also Active

In the fine goods division of the market inquiry was very active indeed and the trading embraced many of the plainer styles of goods at prices which enabled the mills to book some of this much needed type of business.

Lawnes, pongees, poplins, and silk and cotton mixtures were in considerable demand and there was the usual call for fancies of the novelty type.

Fine goods mills are now booked up practically to capacity until December, and many have orders running well into the new year. Print cloth mills, on the other hand, have sold practically all of their output through the first week in October, but few will consider business beyond Thanksgiving, although many have been offered contracts extending through December in the new year.

Already there is heard widespread complaint as to labor shortage, particularly as to weavers. Many of the mills in New England have idle looms, but cannot start them for want of competent help to run them. As yet the shortage has not been felt in the spinning departments, since the yarn mills are not sufficiently well sold as yet to run full time.

Although there is little likelihood of serious difficulty over fuel in New England mill centers, in the southern mill districts, it is now certain that the mills will have to close at least one day a week for some time for want of fuel for power purposes. This is likely to prove a serious hindrance, inasmuch as the mills are all sold for a considerable period ahead, and the delay prevents them from taking further business, compelling buyers to look more to New England to supply early needs.

## BOSTON STOCKS

	Closing Prices	Last
Ahmeeek.....	63 1/2	63 1/2
Algoma.....	10c	10c
Am Ag Chem.....	39 1/2	39 1/2
Am Ag Cr pf.....	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am Ag Pneumatic.....	35 1/2	35 1/2
Am Auto Co.....	17 1/2	17 1/2
*Am T & T.....	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am Tel & Tel Co.....	3 1/2	3 1/2
Am Woolen.....	100	100
Am Woolen pf.....	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Zino.....	20	20
Amoskeag.....	109	109
Amusement Co.....	14	14
Aracardian Co.....	3	3
Aras Com.....	81 1/2	81 1/2
Bighorn Oil.....	15 1/2	15 1/2
Bos Elevated.....	16	16
Bos & Mf Co.....	12 1/2	12 1/2
Cal & Aris.....	11 1/2	11 1/2
Calumet & Hecla Co.....	280	280
Carson Hill.....	9	9
*Connor J. T. ....	25 1/2	25 1/2
Connors.....	23 1/2	23 1/2
Cop. Range.....	10 1/2	10 1/2
Davis Corp.....	15 1/2	15 1/2
Eastern Min.....	33	33
E Mass cft.....	23	23
East Mass Ry.....	4	4
E Mass Ry pf.....	73	73
E Mass Ry pf 24.....	55	55
Eastern S. B. ....	80	80
Eastland Creek.....	105	105
Ent Corp.....	12 1/2	12 1/2
Ent. Co. of America.....	11 1/2	11 1/2
Gardner Motors.....	13 1/2	13 1/2
Gen Electric.....	17 1/2	17 1/2
Greelock Co.....	99	99
Greenfield.....	2	2
Hancock.....	2	2
Int Cem Corp.....	22 1/2	22 1/2
Island Creek.....	105	105
J. L. M. Freight.....	11	11
Libby McNeil.....	8	8
Maine Central.....	42	42
Mase Gas.....	19	19
Mase Gas pf.....	70	70
May Old Co.....	31 1/2	31 1/2
Mergenthaler.....	150	150
Mexican Invest.....	16 1/2	16 1/2
Mex. Riv Power.....	30 1/2	30 1/2
Mex. Riv Power pf.....	60	60
N.E. Oil.....	59 1/2	59 1/2
N.E. Telephone.....	12 1/2	12 1/2
N.P. Ins.....	15 1/2	15 1/2
N.P. Ins.....	15 1/2	15 1/2
North Butte.....	11 1/2	11 1/2
N.Y. N.H. & St. ....	31	31
Old Colony.....	91 1/2	91 1/2
Omphale Cir.....	24 1/2	24 1/2
Pacific Mills.....	157 1/2	157 1/2
Pond Creek.....	1	1
Pullman.....	134 1/2	134 1/2
Pullman.....	134 1/2	134 1/2
Puma Sugar.....	48	48
Quincy Min.....	10 1/2	10 1/2
Seneca.....	11 1/2	11 1/2
Shannon.....	80	80
Sims Magneto.....	3 1/2	3 1/2
Swift & Co.....	44 1/2	44 1/2
Swift & Co.....	44 1/2	44 1/2
Swift Inter.....	4 1/2	4 1/2
Torrington.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Up-Saw Mach.....	43 1/2	43 1/2
U.S. Small pf.....	4 1/2	4 1/2
U.S. Steel.....	14 1/2	14 1/2
Utah Axle.....	2 1/2	2 1/2
Utah Consol.....	2 1/2	2 1/2
Ventura Oil.....	19 1/2	19 1/2
Victoria.....	19 1/2	19 1/2
Waldorf Sys. ....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Wal Watch.....	8 1/2	8 1/2
Wal Watch pf.....	30	30
Warren Bros. ....	32 1/2	32 1/2
War Bros 1 pt.....	37 1/2	37 1/2
Winona.....	15 1/2	15 1/2
Wolverine.....	11	11

## LIBERTY BONDS

1st 4%.....	100.44	100.44	100.44	100.31
2d 4%.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.94
3rd 4%.....	100.14	100.14	100.20	100.20
4th 4%.....	100.00	100.00	100.44	100.31
Vic 4 1/2%.....	100.23	100.23	100.54	100.54
Vict Loan C 100.14	100.14	100.14	100.14	100.14

## OTHER BONDS

AT&T & Co. ....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	17
K.C. & B. Ind Co. ....	90	90	90	100
Mass. & P. Co. ....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Mass. Ry & P. Co. ....	16	16	16	16
N.E. Tel & Tel Co. ....	59	59	59	59
War Bros 7 1/2%.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2

## Ex-dividend.

## † Ex-rights

## BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Ahumada.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Bagdad Silver.....	12	12	12
Boston & Mont.....	10	10	10
Champion Copper.....	39	38	38
Chief Com. Min.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Collins Lumber.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Boston-Ely.....	80	78	78
Crystal Cap.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Contact.....	20	20	20
Denbigh.....	.05	.05	.05
Eureka.....	26	25	25
Holma Oil.....	.05	.05	.05
Iron Cap.....	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Mutual.....	.21	.18	.21
Ridge Min.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
St. State C. ....	.17	.17	.17
United Verde Ext.....	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Verde Mines.....	33	33	33
Shaw.....	88	88	88
Sales, 46,190 shares.			

## CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat: Open	High	Low	Close
Sept. 1.....	1.06	1.03	1.06
Dec. 1.....	1.04	1.01	1.03
May 1.....	1.08	1.07	1.07

# COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## CHAMPION ANXIOUS TO MEET GERMAN

Schaefer Is Satisfied With the New Conditions for the International Tourney

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Jacob Schaefer, world's 18.2 balkline billiard champion, who hails from this city, and just arrived today from San Francisco, declared that the new conditions announced for the international title tournament to be held in New York City in November, are entirely satisfactory to him. He said the tournament should be the best ever held, due to the class of competition. He looks forward with a great deal of anticipation to meeting Erlich Hagenlacher, champion of Germany. Hagenlacher is the only player listed for the coming tourney who was not in last year's series. Schaefer said he had met Hagenlacher, but had never seen him play.

The champion has not had a cue in his hand all summer, in fact has not approached a billiard table since his challenge match with Welker Cochran here last May. He has spent a great deal of his time outdoors, motoring, camping, golfing and has kept game. He declared that this was what his mind entirely off the billiard he needed, as he had "gone stale" from too much play.

Schaefer declares he is anxious to get hold of a cue. He leaves tomorrow for New York where he will resume his play on the green cloth. He is to play a number of exhibition matches in the vicinity of New York between Oct. 1 and Nov. 1. Then he will practice five hours a day in New York City, playing no exhibitions and taking no jumps around the country. This will be in preparation for the big tournament.

If Schaefer wins the tournament in defense of his crown, Chicago will undoubtedly get the big challenge match this winter when the winner of the series between second and third places winners will challenge the champion for the title. Chicago may get the tournament anyhow, whether Schaefer is in it or not, according to M. V. Thompson, chairman of the National Billiard Association of America.

Prizes for the international series are to be \$3000, a large share of the gate receipts and the Brunswick balk trophy emblematic of the title; \$1500 for second place winner and so on down.

## East to Meet West on Tennis Courts

Second Meeting of 1922 at Forest Hills Friday and Saturday

EAST-WEST TENNIS WINNERS

Year, Winner and Location	Matches
1915—West, San Francisco	5
1915—East, Forest Hills	4
1916—East, Forest Hills	6
1917—West, Berkeley	6
1918—East, Cincinnati	6
1920—East, Germantown	6
1921—West, Chicago	3
1922—East, San Francisco	3

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (Special)—East will meet West Friday and Saturday on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, when teams representing those two sections of the country meet for their second battle of 1922. The first match of this year was played at San Francisco last spring and was won by the east, 3 matches to 2. The west expects to even up for this defeat this week-end.

R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, captain of the United States Davis Cup team, is to lead the east, while W. M. Johnston, national champion in 1915 and 1919 and runnerup to W. T. Tilden 2d, in this year's national championship, is to captain the western team.

Friday afternoon the opening matches will be played, with R. N. Williams 2d, meeting R. G. Kinsey of San Francisco, and W. M. Washburn, New York, meeting H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, in the two singles matches, while Tilden and Vincent Richards, Yonkers, national doubles champions, will meet W. M. Johnston and W. E. Davis, San Francisco, in the doubles match.

In addition to the inter-sectional matches, Mrs. F. L. Mallory, New York, national woman champion, will meet Miss M. K. Brown, Los Angeles, in an exhibition singles match. Miss Brown was national champion in 1912, 1913 and 1914. This will be Miss Brown's first appearance on an eastern court this year.

The East vs. West series was started in 1915 and have been held every year since, with the exception of 1918, when the United States was in the World War. This year matches are to be played in the east as well as in the west. This was done the year the series was started; but in the other years of competition only one match was held each year. In 1918 and 1920 they were held in the east with those of 1917, 1919 and 1921 taking place in the west.

Of the eight matches already played, the east has won five and lost three. It is interesting to note that all three victories secured by the west have been won on western courts. In 1915 the west won at San Francisco and then lost at Forest Hills. In 1917 the west won at Berkeley, Cal., the only match played that year, and in 1921 the west won at Chicago. The east has won twice on western courts, taking the 1919 match at Cincinnati and the 1922 match already played, at San Francisco.

Fifty-seven individual matches have been played in the series and the east is leading with 31 victories to 26 for the westerners. In 1921 two overseas players took part in the match as representatives of the west. They were J. O. Anderson and J. B. Hawkes of the Australasian Davis Cup team. This match was won by the west when Anderson defeated Tilden in the ninth and deciding match of the competition, 3-6, 6-4, 6-1, 1-6, 17-17.

## Views of Greenbrier Links Where Women's National Starts September 25.



## GREENBRIER LINKS APT FOR TOURNEY

Miss Marion Hollins Praises West Virginia Layout, Scene of Women's Play, Sept. 25

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 18 (Special)—Next Monday will see the first play in the 1922 United States women's golf championship, and the fact that it takes place on the Greenbrier course here will make largely for its success. This links is one of the finest in the south, all considered, and was designed by C. B. McDonald and Seth Raynor, a famous example of whose work is to be seen in the Piping Rock course at Locust Valley, L. I. The test is a harder one than the women have been called upon to negotiate in recent championships, but it is considered by those who know of the wonderful improvement in women's playing of late, that the Greenbrier layout is very happily chosen.

None less than the defending national champion, Miss Marion Hollins, of New York, has gone so far as to speak in unstinted praise of the course in a press statement. She recently tried out the course in practice and was enthusiastic over every detail—the condition of the turf, the interesting topography, and the way in which the holes are designed.

Some of the holes are duplicates of ones famous in the golf world; some are practically unique; and all are good, sporty propositions, but within the reach of good scoring by a woman who can play the game accurately and with fair distance.

Blue grass, the native variety of this section, forms much of the turf, both on greens and on fairways, and plays no mean part in making the links so notably topnotch in matter of playing surface.

There is a lake in the course, together with undulating meadow-land, Howard's Creek, a wealth of natural hazards, varied slopes—all of which formed the unbeatable natural basis from which the architects developed the links as it now stands.

The unusual hotel, run in old south fashion, will furnish the competitors in the coming event with the very best accommodations which they could demand. No less unusual is the hotel than the course itself; no less pleasing.

The course management has done its utmost to condition the layout for the women's play—even to the extent of making some small but telling alterations in the matter of bunkers, tee placement, etc.

Miss Hollins has figured out what she considers a fair women's par for the 6205-yard Greenbrier layout. This adds up to 73—39 each way. The champion's figures follow:

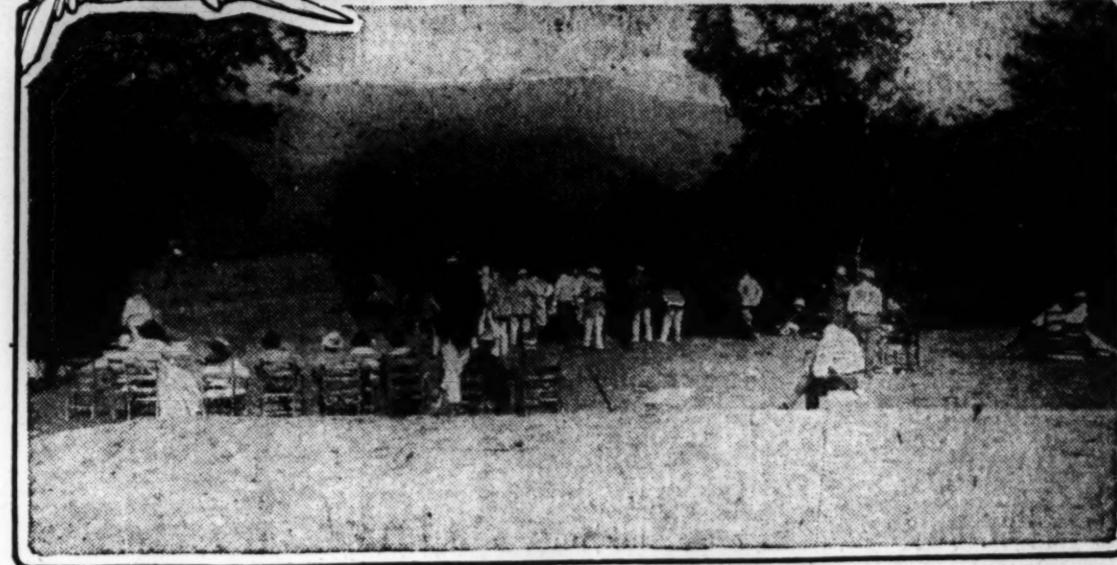
Out ..... 5 4 5 4 5 4 3 5—39  
In ..... 4 4 6 5 4 3 5 3—39

The names of some of the holes will give an idea of the variety offered to the player: for example, Creekside, Racetrack, Plateau, Redan, Punchbowl, Meadow, Long Hole, Eden.

This year's championship is to be a far more intense battle, even, than those of recent years, and with the local course as the scene of action there promises to be no undeserved winning of the title. Besides Miss Hollins, the most likely of those now playing entered in the tourney to come through to the end this year are in the following group: Miss Glenn Collett and Miss E. M. Gordon of Providence, R. I.; Miss A. W. Stirling of New York, finalist today in the Canadian championship; Miss Edith Cummings, Chicago; Miss Edith Leitch of England; several well-known Canadian entrants lead by Miss Molly McBride of Montreal; Mrs. W. A. Gavin, American "big-leaguer" in golf for many seasons, and now hailing from the British Isles.

Miss Hollins has always before her the plan of the women's course being projected as the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club. The land at Glen Head, L. I., already has been secured, and the links designs drawn with the aid of Miss Hollins, whose long trip abroad last winter was solely in the interest of the organization. Her ideas, as gained from a study of the problems relating to a purely women's course, have been worked out to such nicety that national support already has been given the plans, and 175 of the necessary 300 subscribing charter members are signed up, these from all sections of the country. The north shore of Long Island, near Roslyn, seat of the famous Engineers Country Club, where the links will be situated, is ideal in every particular, and the area will accommodate 18 holes nicely.

Miss Hollins cannot keep her atten-



Photographs by Albert Gionessaud, White Sulphur Springs

Upper Left—The Clubhouse. Right—Looking Across a Stretch of Excellently Turfed Green and Fairway. Lower Right—Driving From First Tee in Midst of Unusual Scenic Attractions

## BURGESS TO FILE MORE DATA ON MAYFLOWER QUESTION

Canadian Trustees Will Receive and Weigh All Evidence and Send Decision to Gloucester Committee

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 19.—The trustees of the Halifax Herald's International Fishermen's Trophy will take under advisement any further data looking to a reversal of the decision barring the schooner Mayflower from competing for the trophy which W. S. Burgess of Boston, designer of the vessel, may submit, H. R. Silver, chairman, announced tonight.

After a conference between the trustees and the designer of the Mayflower, Mr. Silver said:

Mr. Burgess has requested an opportunity of filing with the trustees further data bearing on the question. When it is received the trustees will weigh all evidence and file their decision with the committee at Gloucester, Mass.

Mr. Burgess appeared before the board of trustees today and laid before them the plans of the Mayflower. He explained in detail. The schooner was built for fishing purposes, he said, but along the most approved lines. She is a stanch and seaworthy craft and has had a successful fishing season, landing large catches, he added.

Mr. Burgess declared himself willing to make any change in the rigging of the schooner that might be necessary to meet the trustees' views.

Mr. Burgess and members of the board declined to express their opinions as to whether or not the Mayflower would be admitted to the race in view of the recent overtures from the American interests.

Seldom has an international sporting event caused such nation-wide excitement, created so much stir, argument and controversy, as has the action of the trustees of the International Fisherman's Trophy in barring for the second time the American schooner Mayflower from the race this fall.

The Canadian committee contends that the Mayflower represents a radical departure from the usual type of fishing vessel, and was built for no other purpose than to defend the coast. They point out the preamble to the deed of gift which states that competing vessels must be of the usual type, both in form and construction, sail plan and rigging as is customary in the fishing industry, and any radical departure therefrom may be regarded as a freak and eliminated. On the other hand, the Mayflower owners, the American race committee, and the ship's designer, W. S. Burgess, are all convinced that the Mayflower not only complies with all the conditions as specified, but comes up to the intent of the deed of gift as well.

It appears that after the facts are understood neither one side nor the other can really be criticized as wrong, but rather a great difference exists between two distinct types of fishing craft and, if races are to be carried on between the two countries, these differences must be taken into consideration and allowed for.

It is not generally understood that the fishing industry as carried on in the United States is very different from the fish industry of Nova Scotia. In Nova Scotia the vessels are mostly engaged in the salt-fish trade. Voyages often last several months in which large cargoes of salt fish are stored away and have to remain aboard until landing.

In the winter, trips are made to the Mediterranean, West Indies or South America, on which the vessels are laden with dried fish. It is for this reason that a larger cargo-carrying capacity is needed. These boats there-

fore are generally constructed very full amidships, oftentimes bulky and cumbersome, which because of their form prove money makers in ventures overseas, but naturally the lines are not best calculated to develop speed under ordinary conditions.

The Bluenose, Canada, and several others of the Nova Scotian fleet many times land a cargo of some half-million pounds. It is this type of vessel, therefore, that the Canadian refers to as the usual type, since it is that which he is accustomed to.

The principal trade of Boston and Gloucester fishermen is in the fresh fish end of the fishing industry. The schooners thus engaged make more frequent trips, and carry ordinarily from 100,000 to 250,000 pounds only, which to them is considered a large catch. Speed is an essential requirement, since the market price varies according to the supply. So it is often the experience of the American fisherman to find himself engaged in a race from the fishing grounds to port, with a large bonus at stake if he wins. To accomplish this speed his schooner must be finer cut in hull, lighter rigged, with smarter sail plans.

Usually the American vessel is shorter than the Nova Scotian, the owners preferring a craft measuring 90 to 100 feet waterline length, whereas the Bluenose and the majority of the Canadians measure as long as 111 feet on the line. The rules governing the size fix the overall as not over 145 and the waterline at 112 feet. In this respect the Mayflower measures the limit allowed by the rules. In fact, this is one of the principal criticisms of this vessel.

From the Gloucester standpoint she does not represent the type of boat which has been found a practical size for the fresh fishing industry, and that too great a sum was spent in her construction. It is claimed that the vessel of about 100-foot line is the most profitable, and anything in excess of that is considered a waste of money, because the original operating cost of a larger boat increases in a far greater ratio than the quantity of fare she can stock because of her larger capacity. But if these conditions are true of the Mayflower, they are likewise true of the Henry Ford and Elizabeth Howard, both of which are considered eligible aspirants.

Another specification in the deed of gift insists upon the development of the most practical and serviceable type of fishing schooner. It must be conceded that the Boston vessel meets these requirements to the letter. If her rig is lighter, that is only natural in the American type, that speed should be developed, and as to capacity, Designer Burgess maintains.

It appears that after the facts are understood neither one side nor the other can really be criticized as wrong, but rather a great difference exists between two distinct types of fishing craft and, if races are to be carried on between the two countries, these differences must be taken into consideration and allowed for.

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## NEW COACHES FOR MISSOURI VALLEY

### Three Will Lead Conference Football Teams for First Time

AMES, Ia., Sept. 19 (Special)—Three of the nine coaches who will lead Missouri Valley Conference football teams in the race for the Conference championship this fall are coaching for the first time in Missouri Valley colleges.

Thomas Kelly of the University of Chicago succeeds James Phelan, Notre Dame, as head football coach at the University of Missouri. Phelan left Missouri to head the coaching staff at Purdue University.

S. S. Willman, who secured his football training at Ohio State University and has coached in a Cleveland high school for a number of years, is in charge of the Iowa State College squad. M. A. Kent, who coached Iowa State last year, has gone to Northwestern University as head basketball and baseball coach.

Grinnell College has secured A. H. Edward of Notre Dame to take the place of W. H. Saunders, who resigned.

The other six colleges in the Conference will be coached by the same men as last year. The University of Nebraska, which won the Missouri Valley championship in 1921, again has the services of F. T. Dawson. George Clark is head coach at the University of Kansas. G. L. Rider at Washington University, O. M. Solem at Drake University, C. W. Bachman at Kansas State College, and B. G. Owen at the University of Oklahoma.

## POINTS DISPUTED IN S. A. OLYMPICS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 19—Owing to the fact that the Athletic Commission canceled some of the events in the South American Olympic games, the results of the standing by points has not yet been officially decided. The commission is holding conferences with the foreign teams in order to decide whether the canceled events shall be contested.

At present first place in points seems to lie between Argentina and Chile, with Argentina favored as the winner. Should all the disputed points be awarded to Chile, however, that country would win first place.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	59	.514
St. Louis	57	.595
Detroit	77	.524
Chicago	73	.503
Cleveland	75	.500
Washington	64	.461
Philadelphia	59	.416
Boston	57	.393

## RESULTS TUESDAY

Cleveland 7, Boston 4.  
Cleveland 3, Detroit 2.  
New York 4, Detroit 3.  
Washington 4, St. Louis 3.

## GAMES TODAY

</div

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## TAURUS IS STILL LEADING SERIES

This Is the Final Day of the National Star Class Championship Races

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 20 (Special).—This is the final day of the first annual national championship of the Star Class and unless the unexpected happens, the winner of the trophy will be the western end of Long Island Sound fleet. Its representative is Taurus, the property of W. L. Insee of the Bayside, (L. I.) Yacht Club. At the craft went out to the starting line of Execution Rock, Taurus was leading in the point score with a grand total of 12 points.

It is five points better than its nearest competitors. These happen to be Three Star, which is representing the California fleet, and Fejo, which is here from Lake Erie. These craft are tied with seven points each. Then comes Brownie, which holds from Narragansett Bay, with six points. The next yacht is South Wind which has five points. The craft represents the Central Long Island Sound fleet. Tara is the final boat on the point sheet. She is the representative of the east end of Long Island Sound.

As the points stand, Insee has to finish better than last to win. If by any possibility the yacht is disqualified or does not finish and either Fejo or Three Star wins today that yacht will take the cup. It is a safe conjecture that such a thing will not happen, as Insee is bound to take care and simply try and finish better than in last place. If Taurus should finish last and either Fejo or Three Star finishes first there will be a tie between the two Winnipugs, Mrs. Douglass Laird and Mrs. Irene Brydges, both of Winnipeg, by Miss Molla McBride, Beaconsfield, and Miss Willo Gage, Lambton respectively. In five of the matches clubmates were opposed to one another, three being between Toronto Club ladies, and Lambton and Hamilton players providing the other meetings of this type.

Ten Toronto players remain in the running, four from the Toronto Club, two each from Mississauga and Lambton and one each from Rosedale and Humble Valley. The six out-of-town players are two representatives from Montreal, Ottawa and Hamilton. Five scores at 105 played off for the last two places in the championship fight. The results in the first round were:

## CANADIAN W.MEN'S CLOSED GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Mrs. E. W. Whittington, Toronto, defeated Miss Joyce Hutton, Toronto, 1 up.

Miss M. Langmuir, Mississauga, defeated Miss Kate Robertson, Beaconsfield, 1 up.

Miss Molla McBride, Beaconsfield, defeated Mrs. Douglas Laird, Winnipeg, 5 and 4.

Miss Ada MacKenzie, Mississauga, defeated Mrs. A. M. Rideout, Lambton, 3 and 2.

Mrs. F. Ahearn, Royal Ottawa, defeated Miss D. Thomson, Beaconsfield, 1 up, 19 holes.

Mrs. W. H. Burns, Rosedale, defeated Mrs. Pinhey, Ottawa, 2 and 1.

Miss Marion Beck, Toronto, defeated Miss L. MacDonald, Toronto, 7 and 5.

Miss H. Paget, Ottawa, defeated Mrs. J. Rydile, Scarborough, 2 up.

Mrs. H. Postwick, Hamilton, defeated Miss M. Findley, Lambton, 2 up.

Miss Willo Gage, Lambton, defeated Miss Irene Brydges, Winnipeg, 1 up, 19 holes.

Mrs. M. K. Rose, Toronto, defeated Mrs. S. Kennedy, Royal Montreal, 1 up.

Mrs. A. F. Rodgers, Lambton, 7 and 6.

Mrs. H. S. Thorne, Lambton, defeated Mrs. T. F. Mathews, Lambton, 2 up.

## PICK-UPS

It was a decided pity, as South Wind was leading the fleet, and every indication pointed to the yacht being the first at the weather mark. It was an accident that no one could foresee, particularly as the plate never before had shown signs of weakening.

With South Wind out of the race, there was nothing to the contest but a runaway match for Taurus. The Insee craft was leading at the weather mark by 2 min. 27s. The second yacht was Brownie. The times of the boats were: Taurus, 2h. 13m. 50s.; Brownie, 2h. 15m. 17s.; Fejo, 2h. 16m. 43s.; Three Star, 2h. 19m. 22s.; and Tara, 2h. 20m. 3s.

The next leg was a broad reach across the Sound to a mark off Parsonage Point. Several of the craft carried whisky poles. There was no change in the order of the yachts at the next mark. Insee increased his lead over the Narragansett Bay boat. When she gybed at the mark and started on a close reach for home, Taurus was 2m. 42s. ahead of Brownie. The times at the mark were: Taurus, 2h. 34m. 40s.; Brownie, 2h. 37m. 22s.; Fejo, 2h. 38s.; Three Star, 2h. 39m. 2s.; and Tara, 2h. 3m. 37s.

Insee kept increasing his lead on the final leg and finally won by 5m. 38s. Brownie was second. Then came Fejo, Three Star and Tara, respectively.

## WOODLAND HOLDING OPEN GOLF TOURNEY

AUBURNDALE, Mass., Sept. 20 (Special).—The qualifying round of the annual fall open golf tournament of the Woodland Golf Club started this morning. Three or four divisions of 16 will qualify for match play tomorrow. The first division will play at scratch and the other divisions at handicap. The scores of the early finishers follow:

Player and club. Tel. Hop Nt.  
E. R. Rodd, Wellesley..... 85 16 69  
H. F. McDowell, Woodstock..... 92 21 71  
A. T. Smith, Meadowbrook..... 85 7 72  
C. W. Davis, Bear Burn..... 97 6 73  
R. A. Aubin, Bear Burn..... 96 17 79  
R. M. Smalley, Wellesley..... 87 12 74  
E. E. Lowery, Norfolk..... 79 4 74  
G. W. Winchester, Wellesley..... 94 18 76  
W. H. Larkin, Woodstock..... 96 20 76  
G. A. Critten, Belmont..... 88 11 77  
J. A. St. John, Woodstock..... 89 11 78  
E. Wilson, Belvoir..... 88 8 77  
C. W. Sharp, Woodstock..... 88 12 78  
T. P. Harrison, Woodstock..... 96 14 82  
R. T. Clemons, Bear Hill..... 92 11 82  
W. B. Sharp, Woodstock..... 92 10 82  
G. D. Hall, Rockport..... 96 13 82  
K. F. Dunbar, Winchester..... 100 16 84

Next week the southern territory stages two championship golf meets: the women's national and the southern open. The west plays Greenlinks, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Sept. 25-30, and the pros at Nashville, Tenn., 28-30. Surely the air should be well charged with the din of battle, summoned early next week.

## Upsets Result in Canada Ladies' Golf

Eight of 16 Matches Go To or Beyond Eighteenth Green

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 20 (Special).

Second round matches are listed today in the Canadian women's closed championship tournament, which followed the open, won by Mrs. W. A. Gavin last week. Only Canadians are permitted to compete in the present event, but plenty of good talent is, nevertheless, being evidenced.

Surprises featured the first round

matches yesterday, and as a result

four players who were considered to have good chances of going through to the final were eliminated. Of the 16

matches played in the championship

eight were decided on the last

green, while two others went an extra

hole. The top half of the draw was

much the stronger and the first three

matches completed are considered

upsets. Miss Joyce Hutton, Toronto,

one of the semi-finalists in the open,

was defeated by a clubmate, Mrs. E.

Whittington, while Miss M. Langmuir,

a local player, provided the big-

gest upset by defeating Miss Kate

Robertson of Montreal. The other two

unexpected results were the defeat of

the two Winnipugs, Mrs. Douglass

Laird and Mrs. Irene Brydges,

both of Winnipeg, by Miss Molla

McBride, Beaconsfield, and Miss Willo

Gage, Lambton respectively. In five

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## FOOTBALL PROSPECTS IN SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE

## University of Texas, Texas A. &amp; M., Baylor, Oklahoma A. &amp; M., and Rice Institute Have Good Outlook

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 16 (Special).—By Oct. 1, each of the Southwestern Conference football teams will have played its first game of the 1922 season. Interest in the gridiron sport is increasing throughout the southwest, and plans are being made to care for a 25,000 record-breaking crowd at the University of Texas vs. Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College game Thanksgiving Day in Austin, always the football classic of the Southwestern Conference.

The Rice Institute Owls have a very attractive schedule arranged. Besides encountering the leading team of the Southwestern Conference, the institute eleven will meet Tulane University and Oklahoma University.

The Rice players live up to what is expected of them. The Houston team will have one of the strongest elevens in the Conference. The Rice players are exceptionally heavy and powerful, the line from end to end averaging close to 200 pounds.

Outstanding players of the Rice Institute squad are: F. O. Boettcher, captain and halfback; Charles Swartz, halfback; A. R. Kennedy, fullback; James Dutton, tackle; R. P. Williams, guard; M. H. Alexander, guard, and J. R. Dugden, guard.

The Massachusetts National Guard team yesterday won the Herrick trophy with a total of 1782 while the United States Marine Corps had 1762 for second place.

The United States marines won the A. E. F. match last evening with a total of 849 over the 200-yard and 600-yard ranges.

The Port Clinton trophy was won by the Eighth Corps area team with a total of 545 over the 200-yard and 600-yard ranges.

United States Infantry team No. 2 turned in the high score of 1787, but was not eligible for the trophy.

## MASSACHUSETTS GUARD A WINNER

## Captures Herrick Trophy With Record-Breaking Total of 1782

CAMP PERRY, O., Sept. 20.—The National Rifle Association matches will close today with the infantry team match, the N. R. A. pistol team match and the N. R. A. pistol individual match. Tomorrow the national individual rifle match will be fired, it being the first of the national matches which will be continued until Thursday of next week.

The infantry team match is a combat problem and is shot in stages with the competitors starting at 500 yards and advancing toward the targets, representing an attack by infantry when in action.

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J. H. Barr.

## W. N. Stokes Retains World's Rifle Title

Milan, Sept. 19

W. N. STOKES of Washington today retained his title of world's champion in the international rifle shooting competition now in progress here. Stokes scored 167 points in 150 shots. M. Liebhard of Switzerland was second with 166 points.

The results in the international team matches were as follows: United States, 5129 points; Switzerland, 5129; Denmark, 4958; Sweden, 4919; Holland, 4888; France, 4786; Italy, 4688, and Monaco, 4694.

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## LIBERIA MAY PROVE SECOND NICARAGUA TO UNITED STATES

Following Proposed Loan, Financial Control May Be Assumed as in Central American States

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Liberian venture opens a new prospect for American colonial development. To Liberia the United States Government purposes giving direct financial aid to the extent of a loan of \$50,000,000. With this loan goes an agreement which allows the United States to take suzerain powers over the affairs of the country. In the Latin-American countries where the American Government has assumed these powers, or where it has set up an influence over fiscal affairs, the loans have been made by American bankers or other individuals and the American Government has gone in to protect these investments.

### Marines Landed

Santo Domingo presents another instance of what might be termed the harsher method of bringing an independent country under the dominion of the United States. In other words United States marines were landed in the Dominican Republic in 1916 and held the country until the beginning of this year. Although the Dominican Republic occupies about two-thirds of the island of Haiti, its population is only about 950,000 as compared with 2,000,000 Haitians. The country is largely agricultural, raising sugar and cocoa, but there are undeveloped deposits of iron and one copper mine is in operation. Vegetable oils form one of its chief exports.

Like Haiti, Santo Domingo is an object of military interest to the United States because of its proximity to the Panama Canal, and the opportunities offered for a hostile power to establish a naval base there. The Dominican foreign trade is approximately \$100,000,000 a year, of which \$59,000,000 are exports and \$41,000,000 imports. Dominican financial affairs were also not in very good shape when the United States Government assumed authority and established a military government. Interest on its external loan of \$7,500,000 was not being met.

### No Longer Free State

Under the treaty of 1907 the United States secured the right to name a general receiver for Santo Domingo to collect its customs duties and to set aside enough to pay foreign creditors. At the present time there are five or six American officials who maintain complete supervision over all the fiscal affairs of the Dominican Republic, and who have certain other sovereign powers which render Santo Domingo no longer a free state, although the American troops have been withdrawn. In 1921 the Dominican Republic contracted a new loan in the United States of \$6,500,000.

The terms which the United States Government demanded of the Dominicans before the troops were withdrawn are as follows:

Ratification of all acts of the military government of the United States. Validation of the final loan.

Extension of the duties and powers of the General Receiver of Customs.

It is officially reported that the people of Santo Domingo protested vigorously against these terms, and the withdrawal of troops was held up for several months.

American bankers have taken over the control of financial affairs in Nicaragua. They have established and now control the Banco National, which is the sole government bank of issue and disbursement. They own jointly with the Nicaraguan Government the 170 miles of railways in the country. Their agent is in control of the collection and allotment of customs revenues, and the American bankers also loan money on coffee and sugar crops, which they partly control.

### Nicaragua Resentful

Official reports show that the people of Nicaragua have been very resentful of American intervention in their political affairs. They resent, too, the control of their financial affairs by American bankers. Nevertheless, the Nicaraguan Government is seeking a further loan of \$3,000,000. At the present time, the outstanding foreign debt is about \$5,000,000, and the population of the country is about 75,000. From the standpoint of military strategy, Nicaragua is of interest to the United States, for the reason that it is a potential naval base for operations against the Panama Canal.

Organization of the finances of Pan-

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# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## The Tragedy of the Second Empire

**The Second Empire**  
By Philip Guedalla. London: Constable. 18s.

Mr. Guedalla has written an unusually brilliant book. The nineteenth century with its coups d'état, its melodramatic adventures, its nonde script royalties—strange inheritances from their prodigal creator, Napoleon I—its pomposity, and its sartorial effects, falls an easy victim to the biting irony and withering common sense of such a master of epigrams.

Delighted as the reader will be with the delicacy and sureness of Mr. Guedalla's satire, the skill of a word-painting which can produce the magnificent not less than the ridiculous—and there is apt to be something of both in the pictures he draws—it is quickly recognizable that Mr. Guedalla is merely painting portraits; he is writing history with a masterly knowledge of European affairs as they unfolded and developed, after the setting of the star of the First Empire, somewhere far over the gray waters of the Atlantic. Europe, weary of Napoleonic fireworks, had ordered Napoleon to St. Helena. Three days at Malmaison, where Josephine had once tended her flowers, and where Josephine's daughter, Hortense, with her two small boys now sought to console him, and then a last look at France.

### The Book's Corner Stone

The corner stone of Mr. Guedalla's book is to be found in the first chapter, entitled Bonapartism. He contends that, up to 1815, Napoleon "had been far too busy being Napoleonic to find time to be a Bonapartist... Napoleon in exile became the first of the Bonapartists." The first, but not the last, for while the rest of Europe was heaving a sigh of relief at his withdrawal and while the youth of France was pleading

"Parlez-nous de lui, grandmère  
Parlez-nous de lui."

the little son of Hortense, great nephew of the Emperor, was preparing himself with a certainty in his destiny which never wavered, to rule in France, the standard stamped with an eagle unfurled above his head.

Europe never made up its mind about Louis Napoleon until Sedan. It called him a sphinx and a fool; sometimes it was afraid of him, sometimes it ignored him, sometimes it praised him with ardor. Queen Victoria probably summed up the general feeling toward him, when she wrote: "That he is an extraordinary man with great qualities there can be no doubt—I might almost say a mysterious man." The world, however, has come to the conclusion that Bismarck's annihilating judgment was nearest the truth of the matter: "De loin c'est quelqu' chose et de près ce n'est rien"; the proof of which was to be the making of an Empire to the glory of the Fatherland in the Palais de Versailles, and the unmaking of one at Wilhelmsbörne.

Louis Napoleon had made two unconstitutional efforts to enter France and both had failed ignominiously. He came to Paris finally as deputy to the Assembly, but already the crowds in the Paris streets were shouting for Napoleon; and before the year was out, he was to be President of France, with one foot already upon the steps to the throne. In the summer of 1850, France was still a republic, but she was drifting swiftly toward the Empire. The President appeared in Council with striped military trousers; he was in touch with the army, distributing eagles; he made triumphant tours through France with the roar of "Vive l'Empereur" continually in his ears.

### Louis Becomes Napoleon III

In 1852, Louis Napoleon became Napoleon III. No man had ever worked more patiently, more persistently, with more complete conviction in the inevitability of his final destiny, through years when, again and again, hope was swallowed up in ridicule or defeat. "He had lived," writes Mr. Guedalla in a fine passage, "since he came of age by the light of a single star which shone above the Tuilleries and would make him as he believed, Emperor of the French... He followed it, and at 45, a pallid man with dull eyes, he was Emperor of the French... But the star flickered and faded, since on attaining his purpose, he had lost it; it was the tragedy of an arriviste who arrived."

Had Napoleon been contented merely to arrive, to give his country some measure of constitutionalism—was not this, after all, consistent with the Bonapartist gospel? "I always believed," Napoleon had solemnly announced at St. Helena, "that true sovereignty resides in the people"—had he been willing to leave the rest of Europe alone, he might have retained the Empire for the Prince Imperial. But the Napoleonic legend while it faded from France, did not fade from within the Tuilleries. M. Ollivier and Jules Favre might have saved the Empire in 1850. In 1860 it had gone too far for Favre to reach out a helping hand, and, in trying to save it, Ollivier was to find his own undoing.

It was with the same courage and persistence, yet no longer with the unconquerable conviction which had guided him through disaster to the imperial throne, that Napoleon, in 1870, took the road to Metz. For him the Napoleonic legend continued, and the Emperor must be with his army. The outcome was not Waterloo but Sedan, and the end, not St. Helena but Chislehurst, by way of Wilhelmshöhe.

### A Gas-Lit Tragedy

The tragedy of the second empire—"a gas-lit tragedy," Mr. Guedalla calls it, and the words are apt—lay in its utter insincerity. Built upon a hollow foundation of clap-trap and sentimentalism, possessing a gospel which, however fine-sounding to the exile in

## An Honored Writer of Switzerland

Geneva, Switzerland

JAKOB BOSSHART, by common consent the greatest living writer in German Switzerland, recently was accorded special honor in the literary circles of the country. A delegation from the Society of Swiss Authors and the Schiller Foundation waited upon him, at his home at Clavadel in the Grisons, and presented him with an address expressing, in felicitous terms, the admiration which his contemporaries have for his work, which contains so ably the traditions of the German Swiss classics of the nineteenth century. Gotthelf, Gottfried Keller, and Conrad Ferdinand Meyer.

Jakob Bosshart was born at St. Gallen, in the Canton of Zürich, the son of a small farmer. He grew up with a passion for study and his family sent him to the Sekundarschule, at Bassersdorf, whence he entered the training college at Küssnacht to prepare himself for the teaching profession. Having gained his teacher's diploma, he decided to travel in order to enlarge his outlook and, after

teaching for a time in a private school in the Black Forest and saving a little money, he studied languages at Heidelberg, Zürich and Paris. Brief periods in England and Italy followed, and he was then, though still quite young, appointed professor of French language and literature at the Zürich Kantonschule, of which a few years later he became director.

### His First Book Appears

He did not commence writing till well into his fourth decade, his first book, a collection of short stories entitled "Im Nebel," appearing in 1898.

lished by Mr. Martin Bodmer of Zürich, and given every two years for the best literary work which has appeared in Switzerland in the interval. This award had the rare advantage of meeting with general approbation. "He that erreth in the Wilderness" is a kind of panoramic picture of the life of a large Swiss town, in which among a wide variety of characters one is brought into touch with practically every grade of life. Each group is represented by one or more persons whose type the novelist delineates with a firm hand. There is the manufacturer Stauffer, the ambi-

## Books and Authors

By Robert Lynd  
Editor, *Contemporary*, 7s.  
ed. net.

natural ones. In so far as it is possible to do it at all, he is generally ready to do what Matthew Arnold once declared to be the real business of a critic—to get out of the way and let humanity decide. "It seems to me," he says, "writing of those later novels who have discovered and dwelt upon the tragic possibilities of Molière's comedies, 'that there is a good deal of unreality in all this.' It is as though the errors of men were too serious things to laugh at—as though comedy had not its own terrible wisdom and must not venture into the depths of reality."

This is perfectly true and it happens to be a truth that has been instinctively recognized by all the many generations that have decided to accept Molière's comedies as comedies and not as tragedies in disguise. In supporting their decision, Mr. Lynd is doing something rather more valuable than just getting out of the way—he is coming to the rescue. In the same way, he comes to the rescue both of humanity and of Keats when, in his comments on the "John Keats Memorial Volume," he protests against the tendency to take one small aspect of a poet's life or writings and announce, with much ornament and ingenuity, that it comprises the whole man. Mr. Lynd is against small views, however finely drawn. He is for breadth and catholicity—and that again puts him on the side of humanity in general.

### A Valuation of Herrick

It would even seem that he has a slight prejudice against perfection itself, if perfection happens to be too closely circumscribed. This is how his essay on Herrick begins—an essay which is proof, by the way, that he is not simply a plous inderor of accepted verdicts:

"Herrick was a gross and good-natured clergyman who had a double chin. He kept a pet pig, which drank beer out of a tankard, and he and the pig had probably a good many of the same characteristics. It would be a libel on him to say that he was a pig, but it would not be a libel to say that he was a pet pig. His life, like the pet pig's, was not real, and it certainly was not earnest."

This valuation of Herrick and his work, little as one may agree with it, will probably be found by many read-

ers the most enlivening thing in the whole volume. Perhaps Mr. Lynd himself shares this opinion, for he places it first in his book. If this is his opinion, it is all the more surprising to find him writing a whole essay against the kind of critic who makes a business of destruction, and in that essay making no mention at all of the one outstanding fact about this kind of criticism, namely, that human nature being what it is, destruction is easier to write than praise and often easier to read. If anyone doubts the general truth of this assertion, let him candidly consider the spate of critical admirals had to repute it in order to enliven their own discourse and prove, by going aside to attack its author, with enthusiasm, that all bouquets and no brickbats is, save a singularly good recipe for an uncommonly dull performance.

### The Cult of Dullness

But in "The Cult of Dullness" Mr. Lynd writes throughout as though exasperated and ferocious critics had entered into a definite conspiracy to exalt dullness and themselves by crying down brilliance and beauty in others. No such conspiracy exists. On the contrary, the ferocious critic is so frightened of dullness in himself that he is ready to do an injustice to others in his anxiety to avoid it. So enamored is he of brilliancy that he is prepared to run his head against a wall (in the eyes of all posterity) in order to see stars of some kind at the moment.

However, there need be no fear that Mr. Lynd himself is afraid of a little saving asperity. As already suggested, the Herrick estimate is highly provocative. And there is a certain touch of exasperation in his treatment of Mr. Max Bechtold. The author of "Seven Men" takes what may be called an evening-dress view of life, and Mr. Lynd faintly, but quite definitely, resents the limitations of that view. "The result is that his estimate of 'Max' is easily one of the shrewdest and most readable of the modern portraits included in this volume. On the other hand, he is studiously polite to Mr. Arnold Bennett's decidedly second-rate 'Things That Have Interested Me.' And the upshot, it may be noticed, is the one chapter of 'Books and Authors' which rises nowhere above the level of a good 'gutting' review."

## The Printer's Signature

I

T IS not so many years ago that, on the reverse of the title page of every book, appeared the imprint of the printer. In the more important volumes a full page was often given a colophon, which recorded the date of issue and the name of the printer who took part in its production. Time was when even the leading publishers were glad to have the imprint of certain famous presses upon their books.

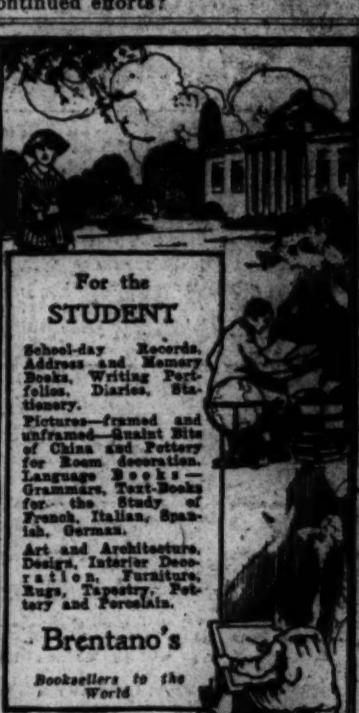
Today one seldom sees this. Where the printer's name used to be found is the formal announcement required by international copyright law, that the volume was "printed in the United States of America." Occasionally one sees the printer's name combined with this; but, as a rule, both publisher and printer prefer to have the product pass without acknowledgment of its physical parentage. The attractive printer's marks, by which the lower of well-made books used to recognize at once the half mark of quality, are almost forgotten and are rarely if ever seen.

This condition is illuminating. From the printer's standpoint, it is defensive reaction. The soaring costs of book manufacturing have destroyed much of the idealism once possessed by the best American publishing houses. They are unwilling to pay for first-class work, and the printer, to keep his establishment running, is forced to supply the quality for which the demand exists. But his self-respect, though shattered, is not dead: "Everything has its price," says Emerson, "and if that price is not paid, not that thing, but something else is obtained," and, in this instance, the printer declines to place his signature upon a piece of work which he considers below his proper standard.

From the publisher's standpoint, he is doing only what his public forces him to do. This public grumbles at the present price of \$2 for a novel, yet this advance over \$1.35, the standard price before the war, is less than 50 per cent, whereas the cost of manufacture has doubled. The publisher demands and accepts a quality of workmanship and grade of paper and a variety of book cloth which he would not have considered five years ago, and defends himself by declaring that the book-buying public either does not know the difference or does not care. This passes the responsibility on to the purchaser of a book.

Whither does it all lead? American printers have shown themselves capable of attracting the admiration of the world by the artistic taste and mechanical excellence of their productions. Has the number of those who appreciate what these accomplish-

ments mean become so small that the demand for the best is insufficient to maintain it? The old-time wealthy patron took infinite pride in his library of manuscript volumes, pointing to the signature of the artist, scribe, and illuminator as an evidence of his own discriminating taste. The early printers of incunabula placed their names upon their volumes with as much satisfaction as any other artists. The great printing houses of America today, which can still produce fine books, have dwindled to a scant half dozen. If their imprint is permitted to go on a volume, it is the same half mark of quality as appears in the printer's marks of the quattrocento. Are they to be permitted to uphold the prestige of American art typography, or is the book-buying public indifferent to their continued efforts?



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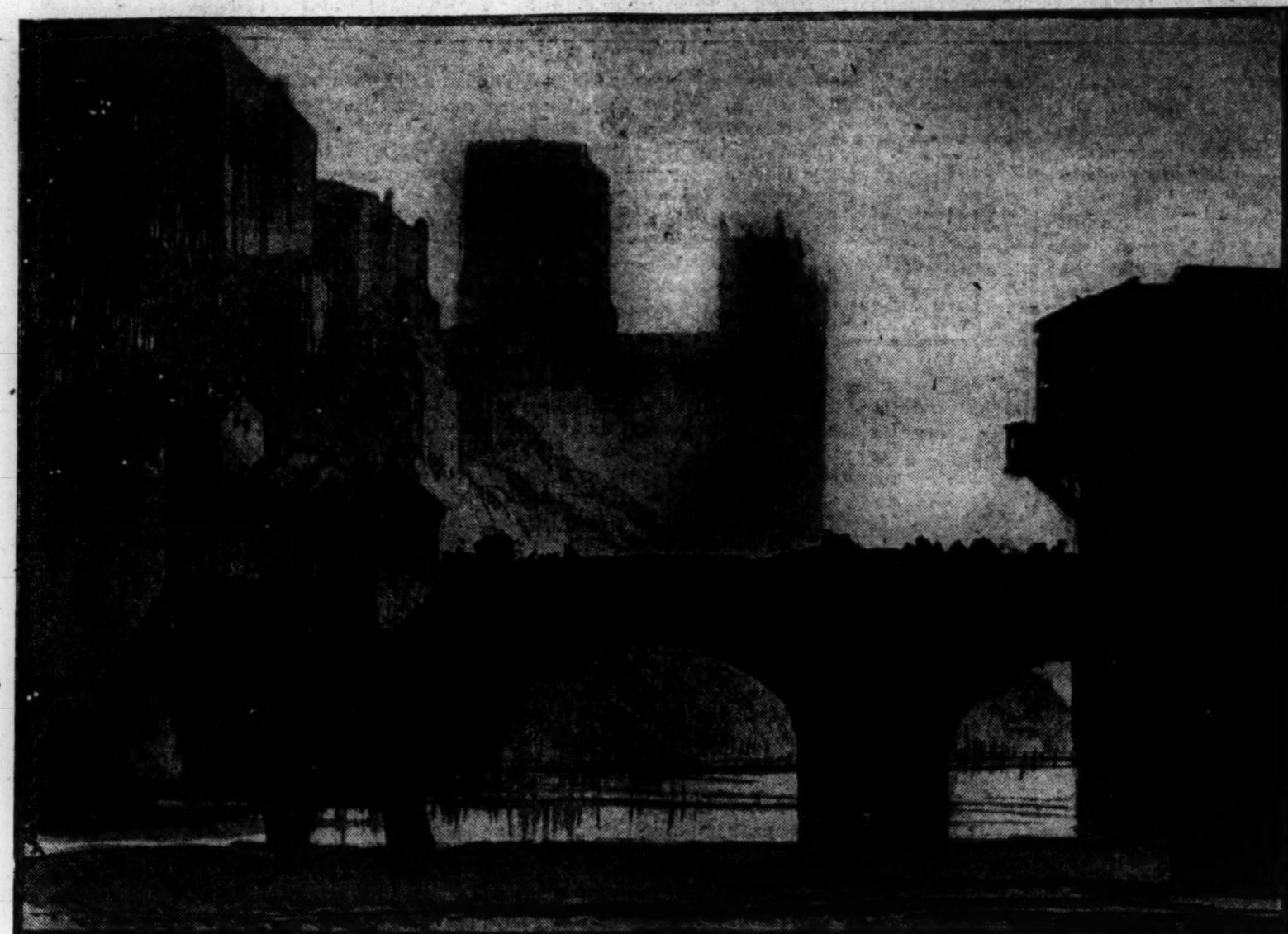
Lewisohn Stadium  
to Verona

COULD anything be farther from the Lewisohn Stadium in New York than the fortified city of Verona resting at the base of the Tyrolean Alps? Yet, descending the seat tiers of the Stadium brings back nothing so vividly as that arena attributed to Diocletian's reign but in reality of very doubtful origin as the builder and time of erection can not be ascertained with any degree of certainty. A far cry from this place of fine programs of beautiful music under a moonlit sky or under a black heaven spangled with stars, filled with rapturous crowds lost in the melodies of genius, to the ancient cruelties of the Romans; but as Verona's amphitheater is now used for bicycle races and athletic events of all kinds, and very probably, on occasion houses an orchestra, too, the comparison is not exactly odious. Oddly enough this arena, which antedates the Coliseum by who knows how many years, is in a wonderful state of preservation owing to the care lavished upon it since the fifteenth century. Of its outer wall of four stories only the topmost one is in fragments, while for a long time the Coliseum was despoiled by anyone who needed stone for building. But, to tell the strict truth, its state of crumbling antiquity lends it a picturesque value and charm which is entirely lacking in the Verona amphitheater. Of slightly oblong shape it is built of great blocks of stone, one hundred and sixty-eight yards long and one hundred and thirty-four wide, and has forty-three tiers of steps, seating twenty thousand people.

♦ ♦ ♦

In this arena met the Congress of 1882, the royal guests including the Emperors of Russia and Austria, the King and Queen of Sardinia, the King of the two Sicilies, the Duke of Modena, the Archduchess of Parma; a gorgeous spectacle for the proletarian.

Twilight and moonlight, in the mists of morning or under the burning sun of noon, the glimpses of this city—which probably had its origin in a cluster of huts on the hillside, now known as the Colle di San Pietro, and sprang up, four centuries before the Christian era—from the topmost tier of steps, of the arena can never be forgotten. Far it spreads on both sides of the Adige. Rising to great heights on occasion when the proud inhabitants will point the marks of inundation over their doorways to the casual tourist, the turbulent and rapid river loops its way between high embankments spanned by six bridges. In the distance is the fourteenth-century Duomo containing Titian's Assumption, once carried to Paris by Napoleon. San Giorgio in Braida with its work of Veronese and Brescian painters; and the finest Roman-



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Durham Cathedral  
Woodcut by Y. Ushibara From the Drawing by Frank Brangwyn

esque church in all northern Italy, San Zeno Maggiore, dating from 1139. There are many medieval palaces with their facades adorned with half obliterated sculptures and faded frescoes nearly effaced. Near the Piazza delle Erbe there is a gateway adorned with a memorial tablet, fronting the house supposed to be the residence of the Capuletti, Juliet's parents.

♦ ♦ ♦

A block away was a watermelon stand surrounded by soldiers of the Bersaglieri, their coque-feathers bobbing over the huge pink slices. And with the expression and monotony of a metronome over his wares the attendant Italian wielded a feather-duster to keep the flies away.

On January 20, 1320, Dante Alighieri delivered in this town a Latin lecture dealing with physical geography, "Questio de Acqua et Terra." And with this recollection to the man who represented his age and times as no other one man has done before or since, I return to our own time, and the Stadium where William van Hoogstraten is conducting the "New World Symphony" to the breathless listening of the crowd.

R. L. A.

## Chiltern Hills

Chiltern paths are white paths  
Like the buds of way-faring trees,  
And Chiltern grass is green  
As the waves of tumbling seas:

O! Chiltern sun shines warm  
Through the scents of the Chiltern  
breeze—

Chiltern days

Chiltern ways

None other are like these!

The Chiltern hills are gentle hills  
And there's magic in the sight  
Of the woods that crown with colour  
Each swelling Chiltern height:

O! Chiltern days are days of joy  
And their nights nights of delight—

Their loveliness

All people bless

Who know these hills aright.

Margery Agrell, in the Poetry Review.

On a Chinese Screen

He walked along the causeway with an easy confident stride. He was seventeen, tall and slim, with a smooth and yellow skin that had never known a razor. His eyes, but slightly astute, were large and open and his full red lips were tremulous with a smile. The happy audacity of youth was in his bearing. His little round cap was set jauntily on his head, his black gown was girt about his loins, and his trousers, as a rule gartered at the ankle, were turned up to the knees. He went barefoot but for thin straw sandals, and his feet were small and shapely. He had walked since early morning along the paved causeway that wound its sinuous path up the hills and down into the valleys with their innumerable padi fields . . . through busy villages where maybe his eyes rested approvingly for a moment on some pretty girl in her blue smock and her short blue trowsers, sitting in an open doorway (but I think his glance claimed admiration rather than gave it), and now he was nearing the end of his journey and the city whither he was bound seeking his fortune. It stood in the midst of a fertile plain, surrounded by a crenelated wall, and when he saw it he stepped forward with resolution. He threw back his head boldly. He was proud of his strength. All his worldly goods were wrapped up in a parcel of blue cotton which he carried over his shoulder.

Now Dick Whittington, setting out to win fame and fortune, had a cat for his companion, but the Chinese carried with him a round cage with red bars, which he held with a peculiar grace between finger and thumb; and in the cage was a beautiful parrot—W. Somerset Maugham, in *The Bookman*.

ONE would almost think it impossible further to enhance the beauty of the grand old cathedral, and, yet, is this not what Mr. Brangwyn has done by his rendering? How he marshals his forces, light and shade and distance; with what subtle ease does he grapple with and surmount difficulties which, to a less inspired artist, would appear prohibitive.

And how well has Mr. Ushibara, the Japanese artist, done his share; who would suspect that this consummate print could be the outcome of two men's efforts.

## Marble Streets and Markets

Think of the joy of a town where coal is dear and marble is cheap. The main roads are now bordered with fine houses of white stucco, a paste made of powdered marble and quite different from the gloomy stucco of English towns. Their balconies, porticos, and wide entrance-stairs shine with Pentelic marble. Instead of the unhappy-looking gardens that fringe our English towns these Athenian villas are surrounded by deep groves of cypress, acacia, pepper, and orange-trees. Wherever water is to be had trees and flowers grow luxuriantly.

Down the broad avenues pepper-trees have been planted. Unfortunately these trees cast their leaves in the spring and look most disbelieved in the tourist season. Through the winter their feathery green branches and tiny red berries turn the boulevards into groves. Their loveliness inspired Isadora Duncan, the American dancer, to an impromptu performance one fine winter day, and I am continually grateful for the memory of her white draperies whirling light-heartedly down the long avenue before what was then the Crown Prince's Palace.

The wealth of marble shows, too, in the many public buildings which patriotic Greeks have given to their town during the last generation; the University with its shining figures of Apollo and Athena; the Library with its outside staircase sweeping down in a unique and delightful curve; the Zappalon, a large exhibition building set in its own new public garden; and the long perspective of the marble Stadium showing white among the young plantations of Ardetta.

The creamy buildings of the gardens, the vistas of sea and hills—these are the features that give modern Athens her charm . . .

Athens is . . . the market town for Attica. This fact is pleasantly emphasized by the groups of peasants who each morning converge upon the city from the surrounding country. Conspicuous in their heavy garments covered with handsome wool embroidery, Albanians may be seen along any of the main roads leading to Athens. Some are in gaily painted carts, slightly resembling those used by peasants in Sicily. They are bringing the produce of their small farms to town and at the same time will give a lift to their women friends who have business in Aeolus Street, the great shopping quarter for the peasants. Those with lighter wares come not in carts, but with donkeys carrying fruit, honey in large tins, brushwood for bakers' ovens, or evergreens for churches and booths—picturesque loads all of them. The shepherds come on foot, with or without their flocks. Their business is usually to pay their tithes or rents . . . They are distinguished not only by the shepherd's crook (which they invariably carry) but also by the rough outer coat covered with hanging fringes. At first sight it looks as if it were the sheep's own coat that is being worn. On looking closely, however, you see that it is not true sheepskin but a woven garment with the ends of the wool left loose.

Another favorite coat common to shepherds and peasants alike is made of heavy brown cloth with long black hairs . . .

These peasants whom one sees daily in the streets of Athens are by no means the "country cousins" of European cities. They have more the air of local gentry paying an occasional visit to their county town. They know their way about and have their own haunts where they are welcomed . . . I had often wondered what became of the women-folk, who do not as a rule wander about the town with their men-kind. The question was answered the other day when I tracked a party of thirty to a favourite little church in one of the small streets leading to the Metropolis Square. It was winter, but the sun fell on the side of the street opposite the church, and here they squatted on the curb talking and laughing until eleven o'clock. At eleven the soup kitchen in the neighborhood opened and they flocked to it in a body. They completely filled one of the long tables and made merry over beans and soup. This finished they returned to their sunny station outside Hagia Barbara and probably spent the rest of the day there. They attended service in the church and perhaps wandered off by twos and threes to make their purchases in the streets near by, leaving babies in charge of the neighbors who remained on the curb. Thus when evening falls and the jingling little red carts come to pick them up and take them home again they are not jaded as our English country-folk would be with a day of sightseeing and shopping.

There is a great deal of fun as the youngest and oldest members of the party are pulled up into their place, and then each cart sets off straight for home, the bells on the horses' necks ringing as they go. In front sits the driver with his wife holding the baby. Behind these are three girls with white handkerchiefs on their heads and two older men with caps. These are all perched round the edges of the cart, for the center is occupied by the large new washing-tub, which is the crowning glory of the day's excursion. The cart jolts on the stones and the girls laugh nervously as they cling with both hands to the sides. Then the twight swallows them, and the town-dweller who has watched them turns home with the feeling that a country breeze has swept through the streets.—Mrs. R. G. Bosanquet, in "Days in Attica."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1922

## EDITORIALS

In a burst of somewhat passionate invective the New York World lays joint and equal responsibility upon England and France for the shocking state of affairs in Asia Minor, and says: "London and Paris made this war. London and Paris alone can end it. There is no use in their trying to pass the buck. They do not need American help to stop the Turks. Any appeal to the United States except for charity is vain. The

United States is not needed to halt the Turk. If the United States intervened it would have to be in London and Paris, not in Constantinople."

In the face of a great international calamity, in the presence of a crime so colossal as to shock all humanity, fixing the primary responsibility is not the first or the most important thing to be done. The first acts of those who are horrified by the awful agony inflicted upon the peoples of Asia Minor should not be to determine just what intrigue four years ago led to this situation, but to take immediate steps to correct it, to save those surviving and to make assurance doubly sure that the criminals shall be deprived of power to continue, or to repeat, their crimes.

But for those who like to fix responsibility there should certainly be no willful suppression of the facts involved. The New York World cannot be ignorant of the situation which led to the dispatch of the Greek forces into Asia Minor. It must know that for that action President Wilson was responsible, equally with Lloyd George and with Clemenceau. Its editors are certainly well enough informed to appreciate the fact that had the Nation which President Wilson represented at Paris not refused to accept the trust, which the other nations sought to impose upon it, of maintaining order and protecting the Christians in Armenia, this ravaging of cities by fire and sword would not have occurred. It would have been fairer had The World taken this into consideration before setting its face stoutly against any American effort today to undo the wrong for which the United States has a certain moral responsibility.

But even if the share of the United States in the grave errors which have resulted in the re-establishment of the Turks as a militant force, pounding at the gates of Europe, should be ignored, any real sense of justice will revolt at the charge that for the situation today Great Britain and France are equally responsible. They were equally responsible for sending the Greeks into Anatolia. But since that action was taken, France and Italy, as has been fully demonstrated by the news published in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, have systematically supported the Moslems. The worst that can be said about Great Britain is that she has failed to give the Greeks any support whatever, an attitude of quiescence being forced upon her by the action of that Nation in recalling Constantine to the throne.

There is a good deal of the Gladstonian outlook about Mr. Lloyd George, and it can be said with sincerity that the policy of his Administration has been steadily directed toward the freeing of alien nationalities from the Turkish yoke, and the destruction of Ottoman rule in Anatolia. What England calls the "Nonconformist conscience" has animated his Administration. It is impossible to observe the course of British policy without recognizing the fact that this ideal has been maintained, while at the same time there has been every effort made to continue the Entente with France. That effort at this moment seems to have resulted only in failure.

French policy in the Near East, however, has resulted in the frank alliance of France with the Turks. While claiming the title of protector of the Christians in the Orient, political events have forced her into the position of an ally with those now engaged in freeing the Orient of all Christians by the sword. If this situation can in any degree be corrected by American representation at Paris, it were well worth undertaking. But to class France and Great Britain today as holding identical views, and maintaining parallel policies in the Near East is simply to let prejudice blind vision, and obscure the truth.

If the position is taken, the cynical and ignoble position, that nothing but material interests should govern the attitude of European nations toward the forces of destruction and slaughter in the Near East, then it should be the part of the United States to show France, heavy debtor and suppliant as that Nation is to the American people, that her material interests will be best advanced by joining with the English-speaking nations in the maintenance of order, and the suppression of the Turk.

To those who are accustomed to do considerable traveling in the subways of various cities, it will be welcome news that a new "cyclone cleaner," by means of which all dirt and dust is collected and the air is washed in one process, is said to have been successfully tested by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The system is described as consisting of two subway cars, the first containing the blowers and air machinery and the second operating as the container car for the reception of the dirt and refuse and for the air filters and separators. It is claimed by the inventors that the operation of this system will not cost any more than the present inadequate cleaning methods and that the running of this cleaner twice a day through subway would keep it in a condition of cleanliness that has never been approached. The machine is said also to be adaptable to the clearing of roadways and streets of snow and dirt. One wonders whether there are not quite a number of other places aside from subways and streets in which such an invention could be most profitably utilized.

THOUGH the Poles have administered Eastern Galicia since the summer of 1919, they do not have sovereign title to the province, which by Article 91 of the Treaty of St. Germain passed from Austria to "the principal allied and associated powers." "The principal associated power" was the United States, but the Senate's failure to ratify the treaty has forfeited all American rights in the disposition of this region, which contains perhaps the principal oil resources in Europe. The Constitutional Committee of the Polish Diet is meeting this week to pass upon a project of the new Nowak Ministry for the definite incorporation of the Province with special guarantees of local autonomy, but the final act must be the ratification of a special treaty with the allied powers, transferring all sovereign rights to the Republic of Poland. As the British investments in the Galician oil industries amount to about \$50,000,000, the French to \$10,000,000, and the Belgian to \$5,000,000, more allied dissension may unfortunately be seen before the question is finally settled.

From the point of view of "self-determination" the situation is confused. Of a total population of about 4,000,000, inhabiting an area slightly larger than Switzerland, the Poles form, according to some statistics, but 23 per cent, according to others, 27 per cent. About 12 per cent are Jews; the rest Ruthenians, or Ukrainians, racially affiliated with the people of Southern Russia and in religion Greek Orthodox (Uniate), while the Poles are Roman Catholics. But while 60 per cent of the Ruthenians are illiterate, only 23 per cent of the Poles of Eastern Galicia are unable to read and write. In other words, the Poles form the intellectually dominant class, and one of the complaints of the Ruthenian leaders is that for three years the Poles have closed the University of Lemberg, the only one in the province, to the Ruthenian youth.

Historically the situation is also complicated. The Poles recall that as early as 981 the province was taken from Poland by a Russian prince, who made it an independent principality, with Halicz on the Dniester as his capital. As the Russians employ g for h, Galicia got its name from this city. In 1340 the Polish King, Kazimierz the Great, inherited the title, which he maintained by force against both Lithuanians and Tartars. The principality then remained a Polish province until Poland itself was divided among its neighbors, when Eastern as well as Western Galicia was appropriated by Austria. The Poles today claim that the Ruthenian independence movement was fostered by Austria about sixty years ago, in order to keep down the Poles, who had made of Lemberg, the present capital, one of their intellectual centers. In 1867, Austria made a single province of both Eastern and Western Galicia with a common assembly, but when Austrian military power collapsed in 1918 the Ruthenians proclaimed the independence of Eastern Galicia, only to be attacked by the new Polish armies. After nine months of fighting, the Poles were able to occupy the entire territory, and, in order to complete the famous "Cordon Sanitaire" against Bolshevik Russia by a junction between the Polish and Rumanian armies, the Paris Peace Conference, on June 25, 1919, formally sanctioned this occupation, though it withheld the legal title.

Geographically, the country faces east rather than west, being bordered on the southwest by the Carpathians, and drained by the Dniester and its tributaries into the Black Sea, while Western Galicia, which is distinctly Polish, is drained by the Vistula and the San into the Baltic. The famous fortress of Przemysl dominates the watershed. The oil wells are located in the foothills of the Carpathians, and the natural shipping line is down the Dniester to the Black Sea. This summer a conference has been held at Lemberg, between Polish and Ukrainian delegates, and it has been agreed to institute a direct train service between Lemberg and Kiev. The Poles will send coal from Upper Silesia to the Ukraine, and will get other raw materials in return.

The Polish autonomy project for Eastern Galicia, as communicated to the allied powers by Foreign Minister Narutowicz, contains the following points: The local self-government law is to be an integral part of the new Polish constitution; the local council will have two sections, one for each nationality; equal rights will be assured to the two churches; two national registry offices will be instituted; there will be a Ruthenian section of the Polish Ministry for Worship and Education; a Ruthenian representative will have a seat in the Polish Cabinet. Whether these provisions will satisfy the Ruthenians, who have hitherto demanded national independence and governmental authority in proportion to population, is another matter. On the strength of de facto sovereignty, the Warsaw Government has ordered elections to be held, as they were held last winter in the Vilna district, but as to the validity of elections under military control opinions are divided. Once in possession, the Poles are likely to retain Eastern Galicia, at least as long as the allied powers continue to drift apart.

DURING the World War the Liberty Loan drives in America and the similar government loans in other countries brought forcibly before the people the value of systematic saving. Since the war many have forgotten the lessons they learned along these lines during those strenuous times and there are comparatively few who appreciate that the United States Government has recently announced an issue of securities which is designed to afford the same encouragement and incentive to saving that was presented during the war.

The securities in question comprise the new United States Treasury Certificates, which will mature five years from the date of issuance. They will earn 4½ per cent a year, compounded semi-annually, if held to maturity,

though they are payable on demand at a slightly decreased rate of interest. On the other hand, the Government cannot call them for redemption before maturity. These certificates are a direct obligation of the United States Government, insuring absolute safety. Moreover, certificates are registered in the purchaser's name at the time they are bought as a protection against unforeseen contingencies.

Issued in denominations of \$25, \$100, and \$1000, for \$20, \$80, and \$800, respectively, they are exempt from state and local taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes, and from the normal federal income tax. There is no red tape, formality nor difficulties involved in making a purchase, as the Government is desirous of having these certificates widely known and appreciated. It feels that it is offering the people an ideal system of saving, combining absolute safety, liberal interest, and ready cash if withdrawn, as the certificates are not subject to market fluctuations and cannot depreciate in value. Their market worth is always the original amount paid, with all added interest, according to the time the purchaser has owned them.

THERE occurs tomorrow an eclipse of the sun, which is expected to prove of greater importance than any previous eclipse in the history of astronomy. This is because the Einstein theory of relativity will be proved or disproved, according to the findings on the photographic plates which will record the various phenomena. This theory, if proved true, as many investigators feel assured will be the case, is likely to exercise a profound influence on the thought of the world in the future, because it involves the basic concept that all things are relative to the individual, and this in turn involves the necessary corollary that such a relative state of affairs can be controlled.

It would be out of the question to attempt here a detailed discussion of the Einstein theory. It is perfectly proper, however, to outline a few of the fundamentals upon which it is built. Primarily, then, Professor Einstein maintains that there is no such thing as gravity. What have been heretofore explained as the effects of gravity, he-says, are due to geometric necessity, based upon the fact that everything is continually in motion relatively, and that that motion is controlled by the geometric properties of the curved earth. All time and space, he maintains, are purely relative, illustrating this statement by the familiar fact that in the individual experience all have noticed that on some occasions an hour passes more quickly than on others, and that sometimes a mile seems less than that distance and sometimes more. From this standpoint he declares that a body with a mass as great as the sun must slow down everything in or near it. Any kind of mechanism, for example, would, according to his views, run faster on the earth than on the sun, and similarly the atom would vibrate faster there.

Professor Einstein holds that all space is "warped" by the mass of anything contained in it. That is to say, the mass of the sun or the earth or any other body causes, according to his theory, a bulging in space. This he expects to prove by the results of the eclipse, because, if his theory is correct, some of the stars which in reality are behind the sun will appear on the photographic plate as beside it, due to this phenomenon. If this proves to be the case, it will mean that light does not travel in straight lines, and that, going one step further, straight lines are an impossibility in a world that is whirling in two directions at two different rates of speed. This will also mean that the entire mass of theories of geometry will have to be completely recast, and, more than this, that the generally accepted ideas of almost everything—time, space, energy, constancy of mass, and many other phenomena—will have to be altered.

Space, says Professor Einstein, is warped wherever there is matter, and this warping or curvature varies according to the speed and mass of the matter. Further, this warped space, when estimated by the individual, from the point of view of perspective, gives the concept of time.

It goes without saying that the tests to be made by the various expeditions, which have set up their paraphernalia in the line of the eclipse, will be of the most intricate nature. Upon the findings they realize much hinges. In it all, however, it must be remembered that no matter what is proved or disproved, the findings apply solely to the material universe and ignore the great fundamental of the absolute.

THE present tremendous circulation of certain monthly magazines, in which are published, in serial form, novels by the best modern writers, has introduced a new element into literature which is being looked upon with some apprehension. These periodicals, because of their circulation, are able to offer sums far beyond anything heard of a decade ago; but coupled with this serialization such magazines are now endeavoring to control exclusively the book rights as well. A certain author, for instance, who has attained some popularity but who cannot be included among the leading writers of today, is said recently to have made a contract with one of these magazines for six novels with a guarantee of \$20,000 each for the serial rights, and a \$10,000 advance upon the book rights. Even more attractive propositions are said to have been made to writers of higher rank, but not always with success.

All this naturally raises the question not necessarily of ethics, for an author surely has the right to sell his wares in the highest market, but rather of the exact reason which causes any writer to decline so munificent an offer.

An author gains from his work a twofold compensation: first, the income which is necessary for his sus-

tenance, and it is to be hoped something more; second, the gratification of telling his story exactly as he believes it should be told to convey the message to his audience. To most authors this second recompense is of greater importance. If, however, he mortgages his literary output for five or six years to a single periodical, it is inevitable that in telling his story he should have ever before him the audience which this periodical reaches. It may or may not be that this is the audience best qualified to receive his message or to read his story with an understanding mind. If it is not, then it is just as inevitable that he should, consciously or unconsciously, be influenced to write down to that audience which his story is to reach. The result of this cannot be other than deterioration, and no writer, however famous, can continue to hold his place unless his work proceeds definitely forward.

Literary product cannot stand still; it must either advance or go back. Under normal conditions an author himself develops with his literary work. To write a novel necessitates the crystallizing of ideas, which before were fugitive, and many of which, when tested, prove to be half-truths and thus-worth only of elimination. Any influence which retards that self-development, which so clearly reflects itself in the progressive work of any author, appears in magnified form in the written word. The mortgaged author runs great risk when healthy competition is replaced by comfortable complacency.

The head of a leading publishing house was recently advised by a friend that an author of national repute was about to leave the publisher whose imprint had appeared upon his work for twenty years, and a suggestion was made that it would be quite ethical for this publisher under these circumstances to make an effort to secure the future novels of this writer. "Three years ago," the publisher replied, "I should have accepted this opportunity with interest, but today I am indifferent. During these three years this author's work has appeared exclusively in a single periodical, and his work has distinctly deteriorated. It is probably because of this that he finds himself dissatisfied with his present publisher." This, perhaps, is the practical answer to those who wonder why certain authors decline munificent offers made for their exclusive literary productions.

## Editorial Notes

IN ONE of the many manifestoes which Gabriele d'Annunzio made a practice of issuing to his fellow countrymen a short time ago, he reported to have expressed himself thus: "I feel that I am the legitimate expression of the hopes, the faith, and the will of all our people." Considering the diversity of political creeds and purposes now sweeping over much-disturbed Italy, the poet would appear to have assumed no easy rôle. The complacent boldness of the claim, which Louis XIV himself might have envied, recalls an amusing incident in the British Parliament some years ago, involving that amiable autocrat, Lord Randolph Churchill. Lord Randolph had invited another statesman to "come over and help us," and the latter had demanded, "Who is us?" Lord Randolph replied with grim finality: "Us is me."

A NOVEL campaign is being launched this month by The American Boy in Detroit, Mich. Its purpose is to make boys politicians. The plan, as announced, is to increase and direct the interest of students in the politics and the public business of the school community. The program appears to be widely indorsed by leading educators as one certain to help make useful citizens. The thought underlying the project is that the idea of "politics," rightly conceived and properly implanted in the growing consciousness of the schoolboy, will do much to purify the "politics" of the future. It is, in a word, to give the schoolboys of America more definite, tangible co-operation in the work of citizen training that the plan has been evolved. Any such project, in view of the responsibility assumed by its promulgators, if it seems likely to be practical, deserves commendation and support.

IN THE light of recent events, the subject of the Oxford-Bates debate next Tuesday is peculiarly timely. The Oxford team will take the affirmative side of the question, "Resolved that the United States should at once join the League of Nations." This will be the first time that an Oxford debating team has come to the United States, although Bates College last year sent across a team to Oxford. Despite the convictions of the members of the Oxford team, they have agreed to abide by the decision of the three judges selected, as amicably as Bates last year abided by the decision of the English audience listening to the debate in Oxford. Should that decision be in the negative, however, it is safe to say that they will remain as completely unconvinced as before the debate commenced.

DISCRIMINATION is so essentially un-American that it is no wonder there is considerable agitation to have the so-called Bursum Bill reported out by the House Military Affairs Committee for action by the House. This bill aims to put an end to the state of discrimination against the disabled emergency officers of the late American Army. As things at present stand, retirement has been granted to all the disabled officers of the regular Army, Navy, and Marines, and of the Navy and Marine reserves, but this same privilege has not been granted to the disabled officers who volunteered their services in the war. This bill was passed by the Senate last February by a vote of 50 to 14, and there seems absolutely no valid reason why it should not become a law as soon as possible.

THERE is a plan on foot to change the present somewhat cumbersome system of voting for a method of election by mail. Many advantages are claimed for the innovation by its originators, not the least of which is that the added convenience for the voters would insure a much greater number exercising their privilege as voters. In view of the fact that at the last presidential election less than 27,000,000 qualified electors voted out of a possible 60,000,000, any system which would make for such an improvement is certainly worth considering.

## The New Treasury Certificates

same encouragement and incentive to saving that was presented during the war.

The securities in question comprise the new United States Treasury Certificates, which will mature five years from the date of issuance. They will earn 4½ per cent a year, compounded semi-annually, if held to maturity,

## Mortgaged Authors